The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2794. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Successful Landing of Garibaldians at Basilicata.

THE CALABRIANS IN OPEN REVOLT.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *City of Manchester* from Liverpool 22d inst., *via* Queenstown 23d, passed this point at 4 P. M. to-day, bound to New-York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

GARIBALDI has landed in Calabria.

PARIS—Wednesday.

Dispatches announce a serious disturbance in Basilicata, [A province of Naples, lying in the mountains about 80 miles southeast of the capital.—ED. TIMES.] Several corps of Garibaldians have landed and met with success. It is not known whether GARIBALDI is present or not.

LONDON, Thursday.

The *Daily News* confirms the announcement that the Calabrians are in open revolt against the King of Naples, and in favor of GARIBALDI.

The French Government has abandoned the project of raising Spain to the rank of a great power for the present.

Commercial Intelligence.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 23.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON yesterday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm.

Imports Wednesday 3,563 bales; previously this week, 25,916 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS have an advancing tendency. The weather is again unfavorable for the crops.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is dull and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has an upward tendency, and all descriptions are slightly higher.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed yesterday at 92¾@93 for money and account; New Threes, 93¼@93¾.

ANOTHER SPRINGFIELD HORSE SHOW.

Commencement of the Fourth National Exhibition of Horses at Springfield, Mass.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

The reputation of Springfield as a first-class city, so far as regards population, might readily be established, could the census taker be prevailed upon to complete his labors here during the coming week. From present appearances, every habitable dwelling will be crowded with visitors to the Fourth Grand National Horse Show, which commences on Tuesday next and continues four days. Although nominally substituted for the State Agricultural Fair, which was abandoned on account of the ravages of the cattle disease in this State, the Horse Show may lay claim to the consideration of all parts of the country, from the known superiority of the stock exhibited. When it is remembered that the horses of Massachusetts alone number 80,000, and are valued at $7,000,000, and the proportionate value of horse stock in neighboring States is considered,—all of which has heretofore been well represented in the Springfield Fair, the occasion assumes importance among national events. Already it is regarded by those most interested in improving the breed of horses, as the best opportunity for purchase and exchanges, and it affords, in fact, a national horse-market, which I am glad to say is appreciated in the right quarter. About $9,000 is offered in premiums of various kinds, open for competition of Imported Blood and American Breed Horses from the United States and the Canadas. The Western Railroad, Boston and Worcester, Hartford and New-Haven, Connecticut River, Vermont and Massachusetts, Norwich and Worcester, Troy, Boston and Western Vermont, and New-York Central Railroads, and New-Haven Steamboat Company, have agreed to carry horses and grooms free, both to and from the Show, and a number of other companies, at more distant points and on longer routes, have agreed to pass grooms and horses free one way.

These liberal arrangements will no doubt secure the largest attendance yet seen of thoroughbreds—Messenger, Black Hawk, Morgan, St. Lawrence and other stock. Among the noted horses named in the Committee's circular as likely to be on the ground, are *Guelph, Maine Messenger, Trotting Childers, Black Hawk, Messenger, Morgan Prince, Young Morrill, Hiram Drew, Jr., Drace, Americus, Censor, Rob Roy, Clarion, Pocahontas* and *Nelly Crow*. I have heard rumors that *Flora Temple, Patchen* and *Panic* will probably be here, too, but cannot vouch for their credibility.

Hampden Park, which has been selected for the exhibition, is a delightful locality, and well fitted for such a purpose. It has a splendid track and excellent barn accommodations. Special arrangements will be made for the sale of horses under the supervision of the Directors, though no animals exhibited can be withdrawn until the close of the exhibition without special permission. This precaution is an advisable one, as the rush of buyers would soon leave but a meagre display.

One of the most interesting competitions for prizes will be that for the Prize Banner, worth $200, to be awarded to that State which shall enter the largest number of valuable horses. New-York has a chance to add to her collections, among which this prize is already represented.

Two new premiums have been added—for good walking horses and string truck teams.

Of course the busy scene of the show, the crowd of humanity as well as of horses, mares, stallions, studs, roans, fillys, geldings, and all varities of the equine race; the trials of speed, the presence of Gov. BANKS and Staff on Thursday, and probably an oration to offset the one delivered by Mr. EVERETT two years since, will afford me a wider field for an interesting letter than the preliminary details of this business-like epistle. I must wait for items before mounting my Pegasus.

O., JR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 3.

There is a promise of a greater and better collection of horses than on any former occasion. Five hundred horses are already entered. The city is thronged with strangers, and great numbers are expected to-night and to-morrow. The weather is excellent, and the arrangements for the show and sale of horses, and the accommodation of visitors, are unexceptionable.

A Canadian View of Steamship Subsidies.

From the Toronto Leader.

The Irish Company will find one day to their cost that they have engaged precipitately in an undertaking not so profitable as they expected; that, as in the case of the beet-root sugar manufactory, they have suffered themselves to be duped by the exaggerated profits promised to them by interested parties, who were sure to be gainers, no matter how affairs went. They will find it rather an expensive plaything, and many years may not elapse before the contract, by the unanimous consent of all parties, will be transferred to the Canadian Company. It is utterly impossible that the present Imperial arrangements can last for any time; that the British tax-payers will be satisfied to pay the sum of £320,000 a year on this playing at cross-purposes; while Brother Jonathan looks quietly on enjoying the fun, but keeping his pockets hermetically sealed. *The United States profit in every way as much as England does from the subsidies.* The American enjoys on his voyage to Europe all the advantages in point of comfort and safety that are possessed by the Cunard ships, at the same cost as the Englishman, and both pay alike for carriage of letters and goods, while the latter alone contributes to the subsidy. No one can blame the people of the United States for availing themselves of the liberality of European nations. England kindly undertakes the task of carrying her letters and transporting goods and passengers at a rate by which the loss incurred must be made good out of the Imperial exchequer.

—J. C. Tulloss, conductor on the Memphis and [illegible] Rock Railroad, has been charged with killing [illegible] by throwing him off the cars down an embankment at Madison, Arkansas, and has surrendered himself to the Sheriff of Crittenden County.

OUR PUBLIC GARDENS.

Visit to Jones' Woods, Columbia, Bellevue and Conrad Gardens, and Mill Rock.

The People who go There, and What they do.

There are those in this City who have cogent reasons, though they are exceedingly unsatisfactory to themselves, for not "going into the country" this season. There are several hundred thousand of such people, and they are the bone and sinew of the Metropolis. And they all—or at least a very large portion of them—are firm believers in the absolute necessity of a change of scene and air, and relaxation from business during the hottest months, to a continuance of the health and strength required for the successful performance of their duties during the remainder of the year. To this vast multitude the various parks and other well-wooded grounds, within an hour's travel from the densely populated portions of the City, offer an irresistible attraction. Every day in the week, and most of all on Sundays, these parks and "gardens" are crowded.

Reader, let us take a stroll through some of the newest and most easy of access, and see who are there, and what they do. Either the Second or Third-avenue Railroad will carry us to some half dozen of them. But, although we are going on a tour of observation, there is no reason why we should not enjoy ourselves as well as the rest. To do so we must choose a fine day, and the most appropriate time. As to the weather, anybody knows when that is fine. The best time to start is just after you have had your nose pulled. If you are a respectable man, and the father of a family, as you should be, you know exactly when that exceedingly interesting operation is performed. Well, then, when your indulgent wife has put "little Willie" into the bed beside you, and told the loving youth to "pull papa's nose, and wake him up, like a good dear;" and when the obedient future "public functionary" has performed that duty successfully, reward his kindness by an invitation to Jones' Wood, and get ready to depart as soon as possible. Put a cake in your pocket, or, if you like it better, and can carry a heavy load, without melting, let your wife put up "just a piece of something for the poor child," who, she knows, will be starved to death before he returns. When all is ready, take either the Harlem boat or the cars named above, and you will be there in less than an hour.

JONES' WOOD.

At o'clock 10 A. M., say, you are at Jones' Wood, with a resolve to spend the day coolly, quietly and comfortably. At that hour you will not find many people there, and that is the reason for starting you off so early; you can then see the grounds, the river and the opposite scenery better than at a later hour, for as the day grows, the Wood fills up, and then you will have enough to do to look at the people. As you enter the gate, which you do if you go by rail, you are, to all appearance, as entirely in the country as if you had traveled a hundred miles with that object in view. It is really a Wood you are in, and a large one, too, to be so near the City Hall. Taking the wagon road, you walk on leisurely for about five minutes, admiring the large and well-clad trees, and congratulating yourself upon your improved health, since you entered. The air is so fresh and bracing that you straightway commence an involuntary "double shuffle," which you would doubtless conclude to your own entire satisfaction, did not Willie's call for a piece of mother's cake, remind you that you are the father of a family, and as such prohibited from indulgence in anything so entirely undignified and unmitigatedly wicked as a "double shuffle," in the presence of children. You see, too, as you hand him the sweetened morsel, that his health is also improving. His cheeks are redder than before his face was washed in the morning. With the ageeeable feelings thus excited, you pass the principal lager-bier house, and various stands whereat a variety of beverages can be procured with scarcely a glance, because you know they will be more interesting, when the crowd is there; and because you want to show the child Hell-gate; which you can do by going a few steps farther on.

VIEW OF HELL GATE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

When you reach the river there is a sensation in store for you, providing the future "public functionary" has been properly taught, and is precocious. He will be delighted with the view of the many beautiful residences that line the opposite shore, and he will gaze curiously upon "Mill rock" that rises in the centre of the river. But when you tell him that the water for a distance all around the rock, is "Hell-gate," he will show unmistakable signs of incredulity. A bright little boy, standing where you are supposed to be standing now, was sorely troubled yesterday when the name of the place was revealed to him. He did not like to disbelieve those whom he had been accustomed to look upon as the embodiment of truthfulness; therefore he was in a quandary. There was the word of his father on the one side, and the teachings of his mother on the other. But soon, with a light in his eye that indicated relief, he said: "Father, it's not so bad as I supposed it was. I thought it was all fire down there, and that they couldn't put it out! Mama told me that Dives, the rich man, couldn't get a drop of water to cool his tongue, when he was there. Why didn't they go to the gate and get him some? I'd have gone if I'd been there." A little fatherly explanation, however, soon made the child as much afraid of "going down there" as he had been before.

LAGER BEER AND SCUPPING.

A lunch, seated upon the sloping bank of the river, and a stroll through the wood, will wear away the time until 2 P. M., when you may return to the more central portion of the park, and find a numerous and rapidly increasing company. You will now notice what you did not notice before, that the principal building in the wood is large, and fitted up for the purposes of lager beer, without commendable attention to neatness or even comfort. To the right and left, and, in fact, all around this building, there are stalls and other arrangements for the amusement and enjoyment of the people; and you will see that they are all occupied. There are some dozen scups, for instance, all filled; and, if you choose, you may discover that there is an interesting variety of human nature in them. Just look at that one there, that is flying up and down as if those inside were bent upon breaking their necks. That young man, who is standing up on the edge of the scup with his coat-tail flying, is not one of the most exemplary young men in the city. He has been known to use profane language, and a shoe-polisher says he has pitched pennies with him on Sunday. He is cultivating the society of the young woman you see pulling at the rope as if she were anxious to hurl him headlong to the ground. That young woman works hard for her living, and likes excitement. She is more cheerful now than she will be a year hence, if she keeps the company of the young man on the edge of the scup. The pair sitting opposite like the fun, but they are not so boisterous as the others. The young man works in the same shop with the one on the edge of the scup, and the girl boards in the same house with the young woman who is pulling at the rope. The first two have induced the others to come out with them for a day's fun. It will be well for them, if, when they return, they resolve to keep better company in future.

A TARTAR.

But there is a different party just entering the scup farther on. That is a young woman with her two children, and a younger sister. If her husband were within seeing and hearing distance, he would probably conclude that when his wife went out for a lark again, he would accompany her. She does not look pretty, for she has lost her temper already, and is scolding her sister roundly, for not desiring to scup in the presence of a large gathering of strange men, who are looking on and ready to laugh at any harmless accident that may occur. But finally the sister enters the scup, and the two children being already in, it is put in motion. The little boy becomes frightened and begins to cry. His mother's face is red with rage. The scup is stopped, the little boy is soundly cuffed and put out to wander where he pleases, while his mother enjoys herself. The scup is in motion again, but just as the mother begins to enjoy herself, her other child, a little girl, screams with terror. The scup is stopped again, the little girl is seized by her mother and well shaken, and she is told, in addition, that if she screams again she'll "get a licking." More fearful of that than of any accident that might befall her, the little child holds firmly to the side of the scup which is put in motion again. It flies up and down, higher and higher, as the mother vents her anger by tugging at the rope. But the child does not scream; it is perfectly quiet. It has turned as pale as death, but the mother does not see it. She is still tugging fiercely at the rope. A stranger gentleman, who has been looking on with mingled indignation and disgust, now commands the man in charge to stop the scup, and it is done. The child has fainted. It is taken out by the gentleman who gave the command, and after an application of cold water, it revives. The woman says it will be well enough in a minute, and turning to the man in charge, demands the return of a portion of the fee for scupping, on the ground that she had not used the full time allowed. Receiving it, she leaves the scupping-ground, wondering where the "other brat has gone," and her sister follows her, carrying the little girl. That woman's a tartar.

GAMBLING FOR SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

But here is a crowd around a small boy, who has a case of jewelry in front of him, and a box and six dice in his hand. The case is divided into a number of square compartments, and in each one of them there is a trinket of more or less value—running from a set of brass sleeve buttons to a gold watch. The compartments are numbered, and if you throw the dice, you can, by paying a sixpence, take whatever there is in the compartment the number of which is the same as the number of spots you turn up. To the uninitiated, the chance of winning a gold watch or a silver one, or something else of value, seems good for the price. But if he tries it he will find his mistake. That gold watch and the silver one, and that apparently valuable bracelet, have been in there under the glass ever since "the season" commenced at Jones' Wood, although people have been throwing to win them ever since.

WHY YOU DON'T WIN.

The secret lies in this, that the valuable articles are in the compartments which are marked with the lowest numbers, and as you throw six dice, each with from one to six spots on a side, the chance of winning the watch is about as good as that you will be struck by lightning, or become an "Old Public Functionary." There is a young man with a bronzed face, who has been induced by an acquaintance to try his luck. Let us see what luck he will have. He throws, and the boy counts the spots slowly, to show that "it's all fair and no cheating." The gentleman in bronze has won a set of brass sleeve-buttons.

GOING ROUND AND ROUND.

But Willie has discovered the wooden horses "going round and round," on the turn-stile, and must have a ride. So up we go, and go round and round. A child had one of its feet cut off here last season, but that was an accident that is not likely to occur again; and so now go round and round, delighted. The sensation is pleasurable; so we keep going round and round, to enjoy it as long as possible. There are some dozen others, also, going round and round, and they are all pleased. Willie enjoys it hugely. There he sits, going round and round, looking as solemn as the Four-cent Man, for fear that if he smiles he may loose an infinitesimal portion of the amount of enjoyment to be got out of wooden horses going round and round. At last we go round and round no more. A man whose finer feelings have been successfully extracted, has stopped the animate animal below, and the result is a suspension of animation in the inanimate courses above. We cannot go on, so we may as well go off and look for amusement elsewhere.

RINGS AND SPIKES.

There is a young man in the service of Satan, offering temptation to twenty willing sinners, in the shape of rings and spikes of iron. The spikes are fixed in a board, and while he gives assurance that it is the easiest thing in the world to ring the spikes at a distance of some twelve feet, he knows he is telling a lie, for it is a very difficult thing to do. But he charges you for trying to do it, and offers large profits on your investment if you ring the centre spike, in order to induce you to lose your money. And so he keeps on all day long, killing Sabbaths from morning till night. If that young man doesn't form the acquaintance of a missionary soon he will find those spikes in his bed when he lies down to die.

A FAMILIAR FACE.

That last reflection is a sad one, and therefore you may partake of a glass of lager-bier to wash it down and cheer you up. Give Willie another piece of cake and a little ginger-pop, and then we will take a stroll over to where they sit down and imbibe their lager in the good old German way, namely, by holding a large glass mug to their ditto and gazing serenely up to the blue ethereal and-so-forth. You see that old gentleman sitting there, with an empty mug before him. His name is Avoirdupois Switzerkase Swibier Schnapps, and, it may be added, he is a German. Observe his nose—a purple pump-handle, set against a vast expanse of shining red. If gazing upward were all that were necessary to make an astronomer of a man, old Avoirdupois would long since have ranked among the first astronomers of his day. He took to beer as naturally as he took to his mother's milk; and although he was weaned early, the time was infinitesimal that elapsed between his turning from the breast and seizing the spiggot. Neither did he suffer much of his allotted time upon this mundane sphere to pass away before a little earthen jar of schnapps, became to him a thing of constant, quiet joy. Many and many a time had that same earthen jar warmed the cockles of his heart before he had attained to the knowledge and power of buttoning his own youthful trowsers. And so he grew up solid and serene. In fact, had he been less solid, or lacked a particle of his serenity, you had not seen so exquisite a coloring of face and nose. His solidity—in accordance with natural laws—gave him a steadiness which enabled the artist, Gambrinus, to lay his color thoroughly; developing every feature, except the nose, which by special agreement was "brought out" to its present perfection by one Juniper Berry, a noted nose-painter, who has long been an intimate friend of Schnapps. Gambrinus and Juniper Berry are even now the most popular artists in the City. You see they have well-filled studios all around you. Their fame is rapidly spreading throughout the land. Indeed, their only rival of importance is one called Bourbon, of Kentucky—Old Bourbon by those most familiar with him. But as his talents have been occupied for a long time upon a head-piece of our "Old Public Functionary," they have little to fear from him for some years, although connoisseurs who have examined his work, pronounce it a masterpiece, even in its present unfinished state.

NATURE IN PAIRS.

But enough of Art. Give Willie another piece of cake, and let us take another look at Nature. There it is—reclining in pairs, too—oh, how natural—all along the bank, and strolling—in pairs too—oh, how interesting—through the grove. There they are. What! can you believe your eyes? There is the bland, the mild-eyed Miss Teuton, holding sweet converse with that What-d'ye-call-it and pug-nosed Mr. Celt—Titania and Bottom, the weaver, asses' head and all, by jingo. You'll go home, will you? No you won't. That's nothing strange. Here in Jones' Wood, many of the irksome restraints of society are thrown off, and a great deal of what is termed taste, laid aside. It wouldn't astonish me to hear that fellow call for a bottle of—hay, and it would not be of the slightest consequence should he eat it, too, bottle and all.

A SAIL ALONG THE SHORE.

But here comes Capt. TOUMEY and Mr. MCMANN—two gentlemen of wealth, who reside in the upper part of the City, and keep a fine pleasure-yacht, which they know how to enjoy. They are of kindly disposition, and if we throw ourselves in their way they will offer us a sail, for I have no doubt their yacht is below, as they have just ascended the bank. There, I told you they would! Oh, certainly, will afford us great pleasure—you are very kind. Up to the other "Gardens?" Very good: we're in for a day, and may as well see it all. "There," says the captain, "that's Columbia Garden; it is managed like Jones' Wood, but it is not so large, and it is not frequented by so many people. Then there is Bellevue, and it is precisely like Columbia Garden in size and arrangements for enjoyment. And there, further up, is Conrad's Yorkville Garden, which is more largely patronized than any of the rest. But as you have seen Jones' Wood, and it is getting late, it would not be worth your while to visit it.

MILL ROCK.

Let us sail over to and land upon Mill Rock, in Hell-Gate,—it's interesting." "Very well," say all, and we're soon upon the rock, with the bubbling, whirling waters all around us. Mill Rock is about one acre in extent, and forms an irregular circle. From it you have one of the best views of the New-York and Astoria shores that can be obtained anywhere, and the rock itself is worthy of a visit. It is inhabited by one who is known to fame as "SANDY GIBSON," and his family—all very fine people, proud of their peculiar residence, hospitable, and wonderfully skilled in the taking of lobsters. In 1812, Mill Rock was fortified, and during that time an excavation was made, from which, to the general surprise, a good supply of pure fresh water was obtained. "Sandy" had widened and deepened it, and cleaned it out, until it is now about seventeen feet deep—far below the surface of the salt water that surrounds it, and produces several barrels of good fresh water every twenty-four hours. From this rock you can clearly discern, on the Long Island shore, the ruins of old Fort Point, and along the same line, as well as upon the New-York shore, many points of revolutionary interest are to be seen, which would well repay a visit. But as it is getting dark, and Willie is getting sleepy and cross, we cannot remain to view them longer now. We will return to the shore, and thence home, thanking our friend for a very pleasant excursion to our rural public gardens, and the other points of interest in the vicinity of Hell-Gate.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Battle between Miramon and Degollado—Miramon Wounded and his Army Destroyed—Miramon in Full Flight.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Austin* has arrived here with Brazos dates to the 30th ult., and $170,000 in specie.

The Brazos River was very high, and fears were entertained of a destructive flood.

A number of Monterey merchants had gone to Brownsville in consequence of the new forced loan proclaimed by VIDAURI, at San Luis, on the 16th ult.

A battle was fought at Lagos between MIRAMON and DEGOLLADO on the 10th ult. MIRAMON, with 2,000 men, tried to cut his way through, but his force was surrounded by DEGOLLADO with 2,800 men. The fight lasted five days. MIRAMON was badly wounded, but escaped with a few of his cavalry. He lost all his artillery, and the balance of his army were made prisoners.

Gen. PACHECO was killed and Gen. MEJIA made prisoner.

MIRAMON was in full flight.

There was great rejoicing at the Capital and throughout the country in consequence of MIRAMON'S defeat.

Movements of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

HIS ARRIVAL AT ALBION.

ALBION, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 3.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD passed through here on Saturday evening. A large concourse of people were at the dépôt. The arrival of the train was greeted by the firing of cannon and the shouts of the people. Mr. SEWARD was introduced to the people by E. R. REYNOLDS, Esq., and spoke for about ten minutes. The greatest enthusiasm characterised the impromptu meeting.

HIS ARRIVAL AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Monday, Sept. 3.

Gov. SEWARD, accompanied by Gen. NYE, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. PATTERSON, and others, arrived by the Great Western Railway this evening. They were received by the Wide-Awakes and about six thousand citizens. A national salute was fired, rockets were got off, bands of music played and deafening cheers were given when Gov. SEWARD appeared on the deck of the ferry steamer as it reached the dock.

The distinguished guest was escorted to the residence of Senator CHANDLER, where, in a short but eloquent speech, he returned thanks for the ovation.

Gov. SEWARD was followed by Gen. NYE, when the thousands dispersed.

At 11 o'clock the German Harmonic Society serenaded Mr. SEWARD, who will speak to-morrow afternoon.

T.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Sept. 3.

Denver City dates to Aug. 28 reached here this evening. There is a reported discovery of rich placer diggings in the vicinity of Fort Garland, New-Mexico. Several hundred miners are on their way thither. Accounts are exceedingly contradictory. Parties almost daily arrive from beyond the snowy range, most of them reporting favorably. Nearly 2,000 Cheyennes and Arapahoe Indians are about ten miles down the Platte, approaching Denver. Some of them threaten violence, but the majority appear well-disposed. An Arapahoe, who speaks English, supposed to be Left Hand, is visiting the ranches on Cherry Creek warning the owners against the Kiowas, who threaten to cut off the settlers, and if possible destroy Denver.

The News Printing Company commenced on the 27th the issue of a daily. Another daily paper is to be started Sept. 1 by parties from Missouri.

Several meetings have been held in the mountains with reference to the foundation of a Government. The general feeling among the miners is in favor of the old Provisional Government, and there is some talk of holding an election under it. But little interest was manifested concerning the Presidential election.

Items by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Friday last, says that the schooner *Taylor* sailed for Ruatan on Thursday last, with a number of WALKER'S friendon board, most of them by special invitation. The *Taylor's* cargo consisted principally of provisions and breadstuffs, and nine packages not named.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, of the 21st of August, learns that the Post-office and a store at Lavernia were destroyed by fire on the 17th. The loss is between $25,000 and $30,000. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Charleston *Courier's* Key West correspondence of the 26th of August says that the bark *William*, recently sold there was seized during the absence of our war-steamers by a man named CUMMING, from New-Orleans. She got under way, but was pursued by a pilot-boat and retaken. CUMMING was examined by the Commissioner, and confined in jail under the piracy law. Key West was unusually healthy.

Lake Disaster.

PORT DALHOUSIE, C. W., Monday, Sept. 3.

The bark *Great Western*, which arrived yesterday, picked up in the Lake, a few miles below this port, a sloop-rigged yacht, upset. It is supposed to be the one in which four men, belonging to the Great Trunk Railway, sailed from Toronto in, a week ago, and who have not been heard from since.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 3.

In the Fifth District the Republicans have nominated WM. M. DAVIS for Congress, and the Democrats HENRY INGERSOLL.

In the Eleventh District the Democrats have nominated JOHN HUGHES for Congress.

Fire at Atchison, K. T.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Sept. 3.

A fire at Atchison on Sunday morning destroyed three buildings valued at $5,000; insured for $2,000.

The municipal election in this city is progressing quietly to-day.

Supposed Foul Play.

NEWARK, Monday, Sept. 3.

The body of a German, named WENDELIN GRAEL, who was missing from his residence since Aug. 5, was found this forenoon in a cornfield near the lower part of this city. It is supposed that there has been foul play.

The Sailing of the De Soto.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *De Soto* sails on the 5th inst., for Havana and New-York.

Arrival of Dr. D. Wickham at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Sept. 3.

DR. D. WICKHAM, now under an indictment for the murder of Mrs. CURRY, arrived here this noon, in custody of Officers NEVINS and QUACKENBUSH, by the former of whom he was arrested in New-York on Saturday last.

The regular term of the Court opens to-morrow, but it is understood that his trial will be postponed until the Special or December Term.

From Washington.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL WALKER—CONTRIBUTION FOR THE POPE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

GEN. WALKER'S plans excite so little interest in official quarters that no naval vessels have been directed especially to watch his movements. Every precaution will, however, be taken to intercept any armed bodies leaving our shores to join him. The errand of Minister DIMITRY from Costa Rica to Nicaragua, recently, to exercise all the power vested in him to repel the invader, was, it is known, more in a spirit of diplomatic duty than with the means of success. Information has reached here that before WALKER captured Truxillo he dispatched agents to Nicaragua to secretly organise his friends in anticipation of his invasion of that State.

The services in all the Roman Catholic Churches here yesterday were dedicated to the spiritual and temporal aid of the Pope. The attendance was more than usually large and the contributions were liberal.

Assistant Secretary of State PASSCOE has left the city on a brief visit to South Carolina.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 3.

A. M. TAYLOR & Co.'s tan-bark house, at the corner of Lyme and Liberty streets, was destroyed by fire last night; loss $25,000; partially insured.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Proceedings at the New Seat of Government—The Prince goes Down a Timber Slide—Visit to Brockville—Unruly Behavior of the Roughs, &c.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

At noon to-day, the Prince held a *levée*, and a large number of gentlemen were presented but no addresses were made. The Prince then lunched with the Legislature. The healths of the Queen, Prince Consort and Prince of Wales were drank, and the Prince gave the health of the Governor-General and Canadian Legislature, which was loudly applauded.

The royal party afterwards rode to Chaudiere Falls and the Suspension Bridge, where they dismounted, got on a crib and went down the timber slide; thousands of people watching them descend, who cheered as they shot past. The scene was rather exciting. The royal crib got down safe, and the party were taken off in canoes to an island in the centre of the bay, near which the canoe races were held. The river was covered with small boats, and presented a beautiful spectacle. The Prince took great interest in the proceedings, applauding the victors, &c. He returned to the city at 7 o'clock in a barge specially prepared, and rowed by six gentlemen. He was much pleased with the events of the day.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 3.

The Prince of Wales attended the English Church at Ottawa yesterday morning. He drove out in the afternoon, and left this morning under a salute from the field battery and the cheers of a large concourse of people. He passed the village of Aylmer, where several arches were erected, and arrived at Brookville at 8 o'clock this evening. He was met by the Mayor, Members of the Corporation and other functionaries and 10,000 people at the station. The town triumphal arches were illuminated.

The firemen, carrying torches, received the Prince and escorted him to a handsome pavilion, where he was presented with an address of welcome. The crowd was rather unruly. The Royal party entered their carriages and drove through the principal streets, and were then escorted by the firemen to the boat *Kingston*, on which the Prince sleeps, and proceeds to Kingston to-morrow. Before leaving Ottowa the members of the Legislature held a meeting and passed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Ottowa, for their courtesy during the visit.

The Orange Societies of Toronto and the Prince.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Sept. 3.

Some trouble being anticipated in regard to the intended Orange demonstrations on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Toronto, it is understood that the Governor-General has written that the Prince would take no part in any procession where party colors are worn or party tunes are played.

About the Prince.

From the London Punch.

A PRINCE OF A YOUNG FELLOW.—We have received the following, evidently from a female hand:

VERBENA VILLA, Friday.

OH, MY DEAR MR. PUNCH: I am *so* delighted. That dear *darling* Prince of Wales! Isn't he a *duck?* Only hear now how delightfully his charming Royal Highness is getting on in Canada. This is what the New-York *Herald* tells us of the ball which was given at the Colonial House, in the Parish of St. Johns, (I) to him:

"The Prince arrived at about 10 o'clock, and was greeted with loud, enthusiastic, and prolonged cheers—the bands playing '*God save the Queen.*' The Prince was dressed in the full uniform of a British colonel. He was accompanied by the Earl of St. Germans, who was dressed in blue, with a badge, and the Duke of Newcastle, who wore his full uniform. The Prince danced six times during the evening, and remained with the company until half-past two o'clock this morning. The dancing, on the whole, among the company was not very good. The Prince very affably and good-naturedly corrected some of the blundering dancers, and every now and then called out the different figures of the dance. He is himself a very graceful and accomplished dancer, as he fully proved in the way he whirled through waltzes, polkas, and quadrilles. While he danced he was repeatedly cheered, and he very properly took a new partner whenever he stood up to dance. The people everywhere are greatly delighted. The unpretending and genial disposition of the young Prince has gained him the affection of many true and worthy hearts."

There! isn't that *delicious!* Only think now of our Prince of Wales having to turn *dancing-master!* Oh, how I should have *loved* to have been "whirled through a waltz" with him! I'm sure his Highness wouldn't have found *me* a "blundering dancer." Poor fellow! I dare say that he was *sadly vexed* to find that the Canadians were so *clumsy*. Really, I've no *patience* with such ungainly creatures. Clearly something should be done to prevent such *stupid things* from troubling our Princes. Oh, if I'd been there! Wouldn't I have put their noses out of joint just! I should *so* like to show them how an *English* girl can dance, particularly when she gets a *Prince* to be her partner. I don't quite understand though what the paper means by saying that whenever the Prince danced he "very properly took a new partner." I confess I can't see what there is so *very proper* in this. I know myself I like to keep more to *one* partner than to have to dance about with nobody knows whom, so that one never has the chance of a bit of *flirtation*, and still less of arriving at the *interesting moment* when one *may* hear something *serious*. I am, dear *Mr. Punch*, yours, and Oh! the Prince's, if he might but have me! with the fondest love and *reverence*,

GEORGIANA GUSHINGTON.

(1.) St. John's is not a parish, and is not in Canada. But never mind, Miss. Loyalty ranks higher than Geography.—*Punch.*

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A dangerous alteration of notes on the Columbia Bank, of Columbia, Penn., has made its appearance. The spurious bill is a $20. The Vignette is a female on a rock overlooking a city, steamboat and cars in the distance. Locomotive and Twenty on right end, Female and Twenty on left end. Well done.

—Quite a little excitement was created in New-Orleans a few days ago, by the strange freaks of a lunatic. He managed to mount to the top of a two-story grocery and began to amuse himself by pulling bricks from the chimney, breaking them with a hatchet and then hurling them at the passers-by. After he had continued this sport for some hours a great crowd collected in the vicinity, and it became a very interesting problem to the Policemen how they should remove the madman from his peril. Finally, one of the fire companies brought its engine to the spot and directed a powerful stream upon him. So surprised was he at this novel mode of attack that he lost his foot-hold, slid down the roof and came to the ground in a sitting posture. Before he had recovered from the effects of the jar he was in custody.

—A gentleman residing in the lower part of Millville, Cumberland County, N. J., was aroused from sleep last Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, and hastily summoned to the window. On his opening it he was handed a box by a stranger, who said that all explanations necessary would be found inside the package. He immediately jumped into a carriage and drove off. The recipient of this unexpected parcel was surprised to find himself the proprietor of a baby.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Advices from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, Sept. 3.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of the 22d of August, arrived here last evening on time.

Notwithstanding that some trouble still exists with the Indians in Carson Valley, the Express came through on schedule time.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Sonora* took 190 passengers and $870,000 in treasure, $780,000 of which was for New-York; also $12,000 worth of Washoe silver ore. The total shipment of ore, mostly within the last two months, sums up $236,000. The merchandise exports of California, mostly in staple produce, since January last, amount in value to $450,000, against $280,000 for a corresponding period of 1859.

The cabin passengers by the *Sonora* were as follows:

W. R. Garrison, wife and infant, J. S. Wetherel and wife, Mr. Bonnesoe, wife and daughter, J. H. Scranton, Mrs. G. W. Stillwell and child, S. Figel, T. J. Pulce, T. J. Reignold, U. S. A., and infant, S. S. Johnson, Jos. Cushman, J. J. Westbrook, H. Joseph, E. Fox, wife and infant, A. Maltbie, Mr. Abidal and wife, Mr. Bauvier and wife, J. Ehlero and wife, Thomas Rye, J. S. Barnes, L. Ourings, Charles Fye, Miss Louisa Elva, John Leary, H. S. Morris, L. F. Harmon, E. M. Cole and wife, Lewis Dibble, Leonard Westora, G. F. Griffith, D. C. Hankin, N. Food, Mrs. Kimball and infant, B. Randall, G. D. Roberts, Thos. White, L. Miller, L. D. Ferreccio, Paul Tissot, Chas. Gieger, A. Morris, F. Ferguson, wife and 2 children, B. McEwen, H. J. Glen, A. D. Newman, Ephraim Culloss, M. T. Gisborn, William Ramsay, Joseph Nobbs, F. L. Goefel, Wm. Ehrenfort, and 425 in the steerage.

The Pony Express which left St. Joseph Aug. 7, arrived at Carson Valley on the 20th, and at San Francisco on the 21st, bringing delayed letters leaving St. Joseph Aug. 3. The detention was caused by some Indians, who created a disturbance at Dry Creek and other points on the California and Salt Lake routes, surrounding two stations and driving off part of the stock from one. The trouble continued till Lieut. WEED arrived from Ruby Valley with twenty-five soldiers on the 12th of August, when he attacked the Indians and killed seventeen of them, and wounded a number more, while the loss on his side was three men wounded. On the same day four other Indians were killed at Shell Creek, Carson Valley, by three soldiers who accompanied the Eastern bound Express from Ruby Valley. It is supposed the hostile Indians are now driven from the Express route and the arrival at Carson Valley of another pony to-day, with St. Louis dates to Aug. 10, confirms the opinion that the route is protected and the interruptions ended.

Political meetings are held with remarkable frequency in the interior towns of California. Senator LATHAM addressed two thousand people at Sacramento, on Saturday, strongly advocating the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. This is the Senator's place of residence, where he is personally very popular. He was very coolly received by the large audience who voted down the Breckinridge resolutions and cheered DOUGLAS. The majority of the meeting manifestly sympathized with DOUGLAS. The demonstration has given the Douglas party courage through the State.

The political newspapers in the State have mostly taken sides. They stand as follows: DOUGLAS, 34; BRECKINRIDGE, 26; LINCOLN, 7; BELL, 3.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived from northern ports on the 19th of August. Oregon and Washington advices are to the 14th, and British Columbia to the 15th.

The Secretary of

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Attempt to Break Jail—Severe Storms—The Annual Election—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

On Monday morning last an attempt to break jail was discovered and frustrated. DR LOSS GIBSON, whom I have before spoken of as being in jail under a charge of murder, occupied a dark cell at night in the county jail, and was accustomed to be removed for the day-time, by the jailor, into an outer room with a grated window. Another prisoner, a German, was his companion by day in said room.

It appears that, some time on Sunday, H. E. GIBSON, brother of the prisoner, GIBSON, gave to him, through the grating, a key-hole saw, with which he contrived to saw completely through the window frame once, and begin another kerf, intending to thereby bend some of the iron bars, and effect his escape. H. E. GIBSON is said to have advised his brother to make short work of the German prisoner, if he would not join in the plot.

On the Monday morning the Jailor, Mr. ALLRED, heard a suspicious grating noise, and on going down to the German's cell, found that he had sawn nearly round the lock. On being discovered, the German told the whole history of the project, whereupon the prisoner GIBSON was looked after more strictly, and his brother arrested and held to bail to answer to the charge of connivance at the escape of the prisoners.

In another part of the Territory a clear escape has occurred. WILLIAM MARSHAL was arrested in Cache County, by an officer from Tooele County, on complaint of stealing Government and other stock. On their way from Cache, at about 12 o'clock at midnight, MARSHAL, not relishing too close custody, watched his chance and sprang at the officer with a knife. The officer dodged the knife movement, and, drawing his pistol, fired several ineffectual shots at MARSHAL, who, though foiled in his attempt on the officer, nevertheless made a successful run for freedom. It is supposed, and probably hoped, that MARSHAL has taken the track for Washoe diggings.

This seems rather a loose way of conveying prisoners, and the custom of allowing them to carry arms while in custody, cannot be too much reprehended.

We have had some heavy winds of late, accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain. Last Friday night a heavy storm occurred. The next day was very windy.

On the afternoon of Saturday a heavy hail-storm visited Davis County, the next county north of this. Some of the hailstones measured an inch and a half in diameter. Many windows were broken and considerable wheat and corn was seriously injured.

Hon. WM. H. HOOPER, M. C. for Utah, Apostle GEO. Q. CANNON, Mr. H. S. ELDRIDGE, and other Mormon notables are expected to arrive within a week.

Capt. WALLING's company, mostly of Mormon immigrants, arrived in this city yesterday. The first hand-cart company of weary pilgrims is also expected here in a few days.

Two deaths by drowning have lately occurred at Ogden City. THOMAS MCKINNEY, five years old, went to a well a few feet deep, and stooped, as was supposed, to dip water with a cup or small bucket, and overbalanced himself and slipped in and was drowned. No one saw him fall, but a Mr. DAVIES found him some time after, quite dead. RICHARD DOUGLAS, Jr., was drowned in the Webber River, where he went to bathe.

The annual election came off very quietly on Monday, resulting in the triumph of what the *Deseret News* calls the "People's Ticket," the ticket put forth by that peculiar Convention I named last week. There was a good deal of talk of some kind of an opposition ticket—substituting a certain few names for others not very popular with the masses. However, the opposition amounted to little more than a lack of unanimity over a few names. Very few people voted; it might have been because of the busy time, or from lack of interest in a matter where, somehow or other, the result invariably is as certain persons wish; or, it might be, that the Mormon voters, as a body, did not think it worth while to spend their ammunition when there was no enemy near. Perhaps, in the States, if there were no rival candidates, there would be very little interest excited on election days. It is generally considered a rather Utopian sign when elections and politics in general are at a discount, but this really seems to be the case in Utah.

An accident occurred a few days ago to a little emigrant girl of 6 years, a daughter of Mr. ANDREW PETIT, of Long Island. She fell from a wagon, the hind wheel of which passed over her thigh, and severely fractured it. She was brought to the city in a litter. Drs. ANDERSON and KAY set the limb, and the girl is now doing well.

MILLER, RUSSELL & Co. advertise for fifty teamsters to drive cattle to Pike's Peak. The same firm offer eight cents per pound for freighting flour to that place. Flour is rising a little this week, being from $3 to $4 per hundred. Wheat is $1 10 to $1 50 per bushel. Three and a half cents purchase money and eight cents freight will enable this firm to sell the three hundred tons of flour they are sending to Pike's Peak at fifteen cents, if necessary, but they can't do it much lower. Other merchants here have an eye to the Pike's Peak flour business.

It has been a favorite topic of Mormon preaching, as to how the Mormon flour was to feed the Gentiles. Perhaps the above-named speculations will be considered the initiative of far more wonderful fulfillment of the Mormon prophecies, though the faithful would doubtless rather see the Gentiles come to Salt Lake for breadstuffs, than for it to be carried to them five hundred miles for eight cents per pound. But we should not despise the day of small things.

Last week, on Thursday, Mrs. CLARK, of Sugar House Ward, a suburb of this city, was stung by a scorpion, from the effects of which she died on the following Saturday.

A few of the rougher spirits peculiar to this region arrived last week from their posts on the Western mail route, whither they had been taken to fight Indians a short time previously. Visiting their old pals, and having plenty of cash, of course a jolly spree was an indispensability. A spree then was had, in the course of which U. S. Marshal DORSON was threatened and otherwise insulted, until he felt the necessity of carrying arms—a thing he is not much accustomed to do. A Mormon grass-widow and her quondam husband are somehow mixed up with the spree. Three of the principal offenders—"ike" NEIBUR, LOT HUNTINGTON and JASON LUCK—all of considerable rowdy notoriety, were arrested and held to bail—the first for $2,000, and the others for $1,000 each, to appear before the Probate Court at the coming term.

Perhaps, if we had fewer old Elis and more Brutuses and Judge Gascoignes, we would have less rowdyism in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake.

It is stated that the *Mountaineer* will shortly suspend issue till a supply of paper arrives from the East.

Store-keeping does not seem to be so over-brisk a business now at Salt Lake. The purely Gentile stores have been diminishing in number for some time. This might naturally be expected after the removal of the bulk of the army. On Wednesday C. A. PERRY & Co. turned over their effects into the hands of STEPHEN DE WOLFE, for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities of the firm are stated at $100,000.

Literary Gossip.

The new *Life of Julius Cæsar* is to be published in this country immediately after its appearance in France. It will be translated from advance sheets by Miss MARY L. BOOTH.

SHELDON & Co. have in press, and will commence publishing on the 1st of October, Dean MILMAN's *History of Latin Christianity*. The work will be issued in eight crown-octavo volumes, of six hundred pages each, stereotyped and printed at the Riverside Press. One volume will be published every month until the whole is completed. The sharp, clear type and fine paper of the advance sheets which have been sent us indicate that the edition will be sumptuous.

DR. J. W. PALMER'S *Book of Golden Poems, made for the Popular Heart*, is the earliest of the Holiday announcements of the year. Mr. SCRIBNER will have it ready for the September Trade-sale. DR. PALMER has collated some two hundred of the best emotional poems in the language, and the volume is enriched by fifty or sixty original illustrations by American artists. An attractive feature of the book is a series of *fac similes* of the original copies of famous poems by HOOD, TENNYSON, KINGSLEY, BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, EMERSON, etc. The typographical execution is the best the Riverside Press can produce. That is saying a great deal.

REV. DR. WITHINGTON'S *Commentary on the Song of Solomon* is passing through the press of J. E. TILTON & Co., in Boston. The work is said to be a curious and erudite one. Dr. WITHINGTON has given much time and labor to its preparation, and proposes to expound the mysteries of the subject.

A niece of the late Peter Parley has written a book for young people. It will be published presently by J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston.

—MR. ELIHU WRIGHT, of Boston, formerly editor of the *Chronotype*, has appeared in the political field. EVERETT & TAYLOR announce a campaign document from his pen, entitled *An Eye-Opener for the Wide-Awakes*. Mr. WRIGHT is a sharp writer, and often a funny one. It is a pity he has not produced some durable work.

—MR. WM. OLAND BOURNE is putting through the press a valuable *History of the Public School Society of New-York*. It will form a large octavo volume, comprising a complete history of the School system of the City from 1797 to 1852, at which time the Public School Society was merged in the Board of Education. The work, also, comprehends a *resumé* of the repealed controversies concerning the sectarian distribution of the school moneys. Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of detail and impartiality in the treatment of the subject.

THE GREAT FLOYD GUN.

Experiments at Old Point—Manner of Firing the Monster—Light Reports—The Company at the Hygeia, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, (Va.) Friday, Aug. 31.

The experiments with Col. RODMAN's big Gun known as the "Floyd" have been successful and highly satisfactory thus far—nor has the interest in the monster in the least subsided. It is beautifully mounted and although weighing 49,099 pounds, it is now handled with as much ease as a 32-pounder. After firing several shots to ascertain the range, experimental shots were fired to fix the velocity of the shell. The manner of doing this by means of the electric telegraph, I have before described, and although four shots were fired yesterday through the wire target, the calculations have not been made to determine the exact speed.

It was anticipated that the report of the "Floyd" would be sufficiently loud to be heard at Norfolk—18 miles over the waters of Hampton Roads—but to the great astonishment of every one the report was actually less than that made by the 10-inch guns on the ramparts of the garrison. Indeed the report seems to be less than that made by the mortars from which the shells are thrown every afternoon. The enormous shells, however, as they fly through the air, produce a whistling sound that is terrific, and which can be heard nearly as far as the report of the gun. This noise results from the fact that the shells are not filled, and the small round hole in each is open.

The precautions against a possible bursting of the "Floyd," were carefully attended to by Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance, under whose general superintendence all such experiments are conducted here. To make assurance doubly sure, Capt. DYER had a second roof, of a foot in thickness, placed over the "bomb-proof," or small house, in which the parties engaged in the firing conceal themselves at the moment of explosion. This "bomb-proof" is constructed of logs a foot square, and of two thicknesses of these sides and top. A cord is led from the fuse which ignites the cannon, through a small aperture in the side of the building. By the pulling of this cord the big gun is fired.

The officers here think it somewhat strange that no order comes from the War Department for the construction of targets against which to continue to test the power of the Sawyer gun. Until this order arrives all experiments with rifle cannon must remain suspended.

In my notice of shell and mortar practice I am made to say the shells are in the air fifteen *minutes* before exploding. It should have been fifteen *seconds*. There is now in store here one hundred barrels of powder manufactured specially for testing the Floyd. The grains are nearly as large as the end of a man's thumb, and their use in the present case involves a new theory on the subject of powder which is being investigated here.

The company at the "Hygeia" seem not to tire of the good things of this life, but remain perfectly contented with the treatment they receive at the hands of our polite and obliging host. So successful was the grand fishing excursion a few days since that the guests will repeat it again to-morrow. A good time is anticipated. The ladies complain bitterly, and I think justly too, that they are not allowed to accompany the party. This exclusion is based on the idea that should a storm suddenly overtake the party while so far from land the ladies would become alarmed. This is all pretence. Restraint is the bugbear—a fear that the company might be less *spirited* in presence of ladies. I doubt not it would be much more orderly and correct in deportment.

I have thus far, however, entirely overlooked one of the greatest attractions of a fashionable season at "Old Point Comfort," and one to which I would particularly call the attention of all anxious mammas having interesting daughters to care for. The "Hygeia" is acquiring an enviable reputation for "match-making," and Mr. WILLARD thinks of levying a tariff on all matches made here. One of the wealthiest gentlemen in Virginia, and a genuine F. F. V., stated a few days since that he had four married daughters, that each match had been made at Old Point, and that he was highly pleased with all his sons-in-law. Should not candidates for matrimonial honors remember this? Judging from the best information to be had here, very many anxious mammas and spinster daughters have availed themselves of all the advantages of the Hygeia during the present season. Match-making seems to have been the leading *amusement*. Only three weddings are shortly to take place within the garrison alone. What will it be over the country? Q.

MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

The Gubernatorial Election—Presidential Prospects—Bell and Everett Ahead—The Republican Strength—Rock Island Bridge Case—The Imprisonment at Chicago of J. W. Bissel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

Election returns from the border counties of this State have a rough road to travel before they can render a true account of themselves at this seat of intelligence. Nearly a month has elapsed since the Gubernatorial election, and the official account still lingers in a pleasing uncertainty. In 1857, three weeks rolled around before the vote of the unterrified in the remote Democratic fastnesses was known, and then, to the surprise and disgust of all good citizens of the emancipation and American persuasion, it was discovered that their fancied triumph must yield before the majority manufactured for his eccentric Excellency, BOB STEWART. This tardiness excites but little comment now, for it is very apparent that, despite the concentration of the American and Republican votes upon the Union candidate, that C. F. JACKSON is the Governor elect of Missouri by a majority of from eight to ten thousand. This is claimed as a Douglas victory, but although JACKSON avowed himself a Douglas man during the canvass, under the pressure of the *Missouri Republican*, the result is by no means to be received as the harbinger of a Douglas triumph in November.

Our State Democratic Convention made its nominations long before the curtain rose upon the "Comedy of Errors" performed at Charleston and Baltimore, and the two Dromios confused the fair genius of Democracy by each claiming her as his lawful spouse. Between the nominee of the "Democratic National Convention" and the nominee of the "National Democratic Convention," JACKSON hesitated; he remained reticent and silent until the Douglas organ compelled him to give in his adherence to the Little Giant. Until the very day the mask was dropped the Breckinridge men had reposed implicit confidence in his soundness, and with a plausible show of reason, as JACKSON had introduced at the State Convention a series of resolutions condemning the damnable heresy of Squatter Sovereignty. When, however, some two weeks before the election, JACKSON defined his position, the Breckinridge men made an informal mass meeting nomination of a candidate for Governor. The authentic indorsement of the State Convention and the support of Senator GREEN and POLK, gave JACKSON all the advantages of the race, so that he easily distanced his competitor. In St. Louis, out of a Democratic vote of near ten thousand, the Breckinridge champion received only two hundred and seventy-five votes, and in the State at large he can figure up but 8,569 liege adherents, while JACKSON has over 66,000 votes.

Now, however, the Breckinridge men are rallying, and outside of St. Louis they command a majority of the Democracy. Senators GREEN and POLK lend their force, and the fight is a war to the knife. GREEN is struggling for a reelection to the Senate; but, judging from the political complexion of the Legislature, it may be deemed decidedly dubious whether they make any election at all this session. Presidentially, BELL and EVERETT will probably carry the State. They would do so, beyond a peradventure, had not the great bulk of their followers disappointed the Republicans of St. Louis by voting for BARRET, against BLAIR, for the short term, and so electing him, after GARDENBIRE, the Republican candidate, had retired from the Gubernatorial contest in favor of the Union standard-bearer. A straight Republican Electoral ticket is the result, which may draw off some 25,000 voters from the Bell and Everett ticket. An attempt is being made to imitate the New-York Douglas and Bell-Everett fusion, but so far it has resulted in a most lame and impotent conclusion.

The Rock Island bridge has long been esteemed an intolerable nuisance by the merchants and steamboatmen of St. Louis. The cause of innumerable collisions it seriously interferes with the navigation of the Mississippi, and injures our trade by inducing the people of the North and Northwest to ship their produce and make their purchases in the rival City of Chicago. In Irononi a number of suits have long been pending against the Bridge Company to procure its removal as an obstruction to navigation, or to obtain damages for losses sustained from collisions caused by its imperfect and unscientific construction. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce have for several years past had J. W. BISSEL, Esq., a civil engineer of this city, employed as their agent to attend to the preparation of evidence for these suits, and to work in every feasible way for the removal of the bridge. Chicago has striven just as strenuously to sustain the bridge, and as a strong move in the game, some of the detective police of that city have arrested Mr. BISSEL on the charge of attempting to burn down the Rock Island bridge. The Judge before whom he appeared to give bail, demanded $8,000 bonds, and refused to accept any but Chicago security. Several of the most prominent merchants of St. Louis telegraphed their willingness to become responsible to any one who would become bail for BISSEL, but no Chicago merchant could be found to assume the responsibility. The St. Louis merchants yesterday sent up $8,000 in cash, so Mr. BISSEL will speedily be liberated from his durance vile. O.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Anti-Slavery Excitement in the South.

THE TROUBLES IN TEXAS—ALARM IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

A letter of the 9th inst., from Danville, Montgomery County, Texas, to the Huntsville *Item*, says:

"Yesterday, Mr. JONATHAN RIDWAY came up to make a report of discoveries on the San Jacinto. A number of negroes on Judge GOLDSMITH's plantation, separately examined, report alike the same facts, to wit: That in the thick woods of the San Jacinto River, near them, five white men had been encamped for several days, who had frequently communicated with them, stating that there was to be an insurrection everywhere, on the first Monday in August; that these negroes must join, and they would assist them. A boy was taken out to show the camp and the white men. When about 300 yards distant from it, he was told to whoop, and he was distinctly answered. He was then sent forward to bring the person back with him; but on returning, stated that his whoop was answered by a negro minding horses in the bottom. The camp was examined, and it was evident that many persons had camped there for several days, which, as there had been no hunting parties out, and the place not suited for a party of hunters, verifies the separate statement made by the negroes. A negro from another plantation stated that he had been spoken to on the subject by a white man, (newcomer,) near Danville. Early one morning, some ten days since, a negro woman at a well outside of town, was spoken to by two travelers who came for water, and told her that the negroes were to be free shortly. Arms and ammunition have been found, but nothing to induce a belief that any supplies of either have been brought here to supply the negroes."

FRIEDERMAN and ROTENBURG, two German Jew peddlers, have been arrested and examined by the Rusk Vigilance Committee. The former was released, nothing being proven against him. ROTENBURG was accused by several negroes of inciting them to insurrection. His case was finally submitted to a jury of fifty men, from various parts of the County, and the accused was allowed counsel. After a patient examination of the evidence, a vote was taken on the question of hanging him, and it stood eighteen for and thirty-two against—the latter believing him guilty of very improper conduct towards the negroes, but that the evidence did not warrant a death punishment. The jury were unanimous in ordering the accused to leave the County within forty-eight hours and the State in four days. ROTENBURG's family reside in New-York.

The Rusk *Enquirer* learns that a Yankee Abolition schoolmaster was hung on the 16th in Anderson County. He was convicted of inciting the negroes to insurrection.

The Bath (Me.) *Sentinel* says:

"Information was received here on Monday, stating that Mr. WM. CRAWFORD, son of Capt. WM. CRAWFORD, of Ireland District, in this city, has been hung in Texas on the suspicion of being an Abolitionist. No special particulars are given, other than that the villainous act was committed on the 17th day of July last. Mr. CRAWFORD went from Bath to Minnesota, some five or six years ago, and from there to Texas, arriving there last Christmas. He had taken up a farm in the vicinity of Fort Worth, and intended to make his home there. He was a quiet person, not much disposed to take part in public affairs, but the Texans, knowing him to come from the North, concluded he was an Abolitionist, of whom they seemed to have an inveterate abhorrence, and they took his life. It was an outrage which will recoil upon the perpetrators. Mr. CRAWFORD was about 39 years of age. He leaves a wife and family in Texas."

To show how the fears of the people exaggerate facts the New-Orleans *Picayune* narrates the experience of a Mr. SAVERS, who has been engaged for twenty years in buying and selling stock in New-Orleans. He made a trip to Texas early in the Summer and happened to be near Dallas at the time of the destructive fire in that town. In going from Dallas to Crockett he missed a stage connection at Palestine, and because he displayed some anxiety to procure a private conveyance to go on his journey, was at once suspected of being an Abolitionist. He attempted to explain his position, but the crowd would not believe his statements and threatened to lynch him. Anticipating the worst, Mr. SAVERS stood on his defence, drew his revolver, and stated to the crowd that if they had determined to hang him he would sell his life as dearly as possible; and in his Masonic character, he called upon the Masonic fraternity for aid. This appeal proved successful for delay, and after a more cool investigation he was released.

The Mobile *Mercury*, of the 24th, publishes a sensation article, attempting to show that incendiaries are at work in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. A letter was picked up in Rome, Georgia, a few days ago, purporting to be from an Abolitionist in Boston to a friend in Rome, who had been writing him "cheering news." A secret organization, called the Z Society, was discovered, a few weeks ago, in Choctaw County, Alabama, and at a meeting recently held in relation to the subject, a tribunal, for the trial of suspicious persons, was organized. It consists of a Judge Advocate, Marshal, a Prosecuting Attorney, and an Investigating Committe of sixty citizens. The *Mercury* hopes that the Court may catch some of the suspected persons, and it urges the people of Choctaw to hang any fit subject whom they may come across themselves, and not leave it for others to do.

Much excitement had been created at West Point, Mississippi, by the discovery of a trunk full of abolition documents. The merchant, in whose possession it was, had purchased the trunk in Mobile, supposing that it was empty. Who packed it could not be ascertained.

The Selma (Ala.) *Issue* has the following startling paragraph:

"We heard of an occurrence that took place near Coffeeville, Clarke County, last week, that should put us upon our guard. A party, purporting to be Gipsies, went to the house of a gentleman of that neighborhood, informed him that one of their number had died, and requested permission to bury him upon this gentleman's land, and also the assistance of his negroes. The permission was given, the negroes sent, and the coffin interred. On the next day one of the negroes remarked to his master that the coffin that had been buried was exceedingly heavy. This excited inquiry, and the coffin was dug up by a Committee, when it was found to be filled with *arms and ammunition*. A party has left Coffeeville in pursuit of the 'Gipsies,' as these scoundrels called themselves. When such things are taking place it sounds well for Southern men to be abusing the Military bill."

A few days ago a traveling corn-doctor who had the temerity to declare himself a supporter of LINCOLN, was thrashed by a resident of Vicksburgh, Miss., then taken across the river, tarred and feathered, and sent adrift in a canoe. The next day a negro who expressed sympathy with the doctor was arrested, and had thirty-nine lashes administered to him. His master was ordered to pay the costs of the investigation, which ended in this sentence.

The Alexandria *Gazette* of Thursday says:

"A man named T. B. STONEBRAKER, was arrested by some citizens yesterday morning, for tampering with slaves, and committed to jail. It appeared in evidence that he met a negro man, slave of one of our citizens, in front of a private residence in Royal-street, yesterday morning, entered into conversation with him, and told him FREMONT had been beaten, but LINCOLN certainly would be elected, and when all the negroes would be free. He further advised the slave to assert his freedom, telling him that, by right, he was as free as his master. The man, on being arrested begged very hard to be let off, saying he was intoxicated at the time he talked to the negro. He is a canal boatman, and came, he says, from Frederick County, Md."

A letter from Columbus, Miss., states that a planter named JOHN KELLY was killed a short time since by one of his negroes, who inflicted several wounds on his body with a bowie knife. The letter also states that another planter undertook to whip one of his negroes a few days ago, and on stripping him found a large dirk-knife on his person. The planter examined the other negroes on the place, and found twenty of them armed with a similar weapon. It is asserted that these negroes have been armed by abolition emissaries.

Speech by Hon. William L. Goggin.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE CANDIDATES.

Hon. WILLIAM L. GOGGIN, who was the unsuccessful candidate in the last Gubernatorial election in Virginia, addressed a mass meeting in Petersburg on Thursday evening. After stating that he spoke in compliance with an invitation which had been extended him by the citizens, Mr. GOGGIN said:

"I will not disguise from you the fact that I am here to-night the friend of JOHN BELL, [cheers;] that noble Tennesseean, who knows no North, no South, no East, no West. [Cheers.] I am for him, because I not only know him as a man, but, because I knew him long and intimately. I had the honor of serving with him in the House of Representatives, and in Congress; I know him in private and in public life; at the fireside with his wife and family, and out of doors, and I am free to say that a man more true to the land which we all love does not breathe the breath of life. [Applause.] There is another man before us for the Presidency; I know him well; he is my personal friend, and I must confess that I believe him to be a man who loves this Union. He is a man of the highest order of talents, and if he were elected President, I have not the slightest doubt that he would make a good one; because he is patriotic and honorable, and it is my opinion that he would make as good a President as JOHN BELL. I believe that he would promote the happiness of the people, and administer the laws as justly and as wisely. That man is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Cheers.]

There is another gentleman about whom I must say a few words; he is a Kentuckian—from the land of CLAY—his name is JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. I have not the honor of knowing Mr. BRECKINRIDGE personally, but from what I do know of him, I have only to say that he can be known by the company with whom he associates, and that, however he may boast of being the friend of the Union, he occupies a bad position, from the fact that he is now in company with those who are opposed to the Union. I feel it my duty to say here now, that I would support DOUGLAS before I would support BRECKINRIDGE. [Loud cheers.] It is my intention to speak of the merits of all these gentlemen as I go along, and consequently there is another about whom I must say a word or two. There is another candidate before you. [Laughter, and cries of "he is a smutty one."] Oh, do not suppose that ABE shall be forgotten. I shall now come to him, and, let me give the devil his due. During the whole course of my connection with him in the House of Representatives, I must say that I ever found him a gentleman; he is not what the Breckinridge party insinuate him to be; I wish to do justice on all sides. [Cheers.] If you want to know who Mr. LINCOLN is, go and ask STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, with whom he stumped every county in the State of Illinois. Yes, go and ask Mr. DOUGLAS whether ABE LINCOLN is a rail-splitter or not. [Laughter.] Ask him whether he is a Democrat, i. e., a manuler, or not? [Renewed laughter.] It was my good fortune, while I was a member of the House of Representatives, to be a member of a Committee with him; I was Chairman, and I must say that no man on that Committee worked more industriously than he did. He was a man of a high order of talent, and when he spoke, no man was listened to by those who were in that House as visitors with more satisfaction. His private as well as his public character was free from stain of blemish."

Mr. GOGGIN then refuted the assertion that the contest was between DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE. Every vote given the latter in the North would help Mr. LINCOLN. He pronounced the statement that Mr. BELL was unsound on the Slavery question, unqualifiedly false. In his opinion, the party which nominated him was the only Union Party, and for Mr. BELL his hearers should vote. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, Squatter Sovereignty and the tariff, were discussed at great length. Nearly two hours were occupied by Mr. GOGGIN in the delivery of his speech.

Political Miscellany.

WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION IN AUBURN.

The Wide-Awakes of Auburn made their first display on Friday evening last. After marching in procession through the principal streets they formed a hollow square before the residence of Mayor MORGAN, where Gov. MORGAN was stopping. In reply to three cheers for "an Honest Governor," Mr. MORGAN made a brief speech. He was in Auburn, he said, only to make a brief stay, and he hoped to have passed through the city without being made the object of any demonstration. Referring to the attempts which were making to effect a coalition among the elements opposed to the Republicans, he remarked that the more they fused the weaker would they become. LINCOLN's chances for an election he considered to be better than were those of PIERCE in 1852, of TAYLOR in 1848, or of HARRISON in 1840. After thanking the Wide-Awakes for the compliment which they had paid him, Gov. MORGAN retired, and three cheers for "another Honest Governor" brought out Senator SEWARD. He spoke substantially as follows:

"NEIGHBORS: It seems to me this is rather personal. [Cheers.] You have given three cheers for an honest Governor, as if honest Governors were scarce. [Cheers.] Well, they are so in some places; but I hope not in Auburn. Isn't Governor TRACOR an honest one. I think so. I can't specify farther. [Cheers.] But Governor MORGAN is an honest Governor, and a good one beside. So I joined in the cheers with all my heart. May we never get a worse one. I am sure we can't demand a better one. [Cheers.] Now I tell you what is more rare—an honest Mayor. We have got one here. [Cries of yes, yes, and cheers for Mayor Morgan.] We will be all right when we have an honest Mayor, an honest Governor, and an honest President. Pity that there should ever be any other than honest Presidents. So let's give three cheers for LINCOLN. [Three cheers and a tiger were given for LINCOLN.] Now shall I let you into a secret? [Yes, yes, give us the secret.] Well, the reason we didn't get an honest President in 1856, was because the old men of the last generation were not Wide-Awake, and the young men of this generation hadn't got their eyes open. Now the old men are folding their arms and going to sleep, and the young men throughout the land are Wide-Awake. Don't suffer yourselves to fall asleep. [We won't, we won't. Hurrah for SEWARD.]"

After eliciting a brief speech from Gen. NYE, the Wide-Awakes dispersed.

FOLLOW HIM UP.

The Louisville *Democrat* publishes the two questions which Mr. DOUGLAS was asked at Norfolk by a Breckinridge Elector, and insists that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE shall himself come up to the mark and answer them in his speech at Lexington on the 5th.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE AGAIN.

In a speech made at Brownsville, Tenn., on the 16th ult., Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE is reported as having argued at great length the immorality of Slavery. He sustained his positions by citations from the writings of many of our own statesmen, and said that if Mr. LINCOLN should be elected, he believed that the country would prosper as it had done heretofore, and that at the close of his administration negro property would be advanced in value.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

To-day, Vermont goes through the forms of an election. No one doubts which of the tickets annexed will be elected:

	Rep.	Doug. Dem.	Brack. Dem.
Governor	E. Fairbanks	J. G. Saxe	R. Harvey
Lt. Gov.	L. Underwood	S. Thomas	G. Harrington
Treasurer	J. B. Page	J. S. Thurston	S. Wells.

The following are the Congressional tickets:

Dis.	Republican.	Doug. Dem.	Brock. Dem.
1.	E. P. Walton	S. W. Wilcox	U. M. Robinson.
2.	J. S. Morrill	C. L. Davenport	P. Perrin.
3.	P. Baxter	A. B. Chaffee	W. Lyman.

In Maine, the election which is to take place on the 10th., is for State officers. The following are the tickets:

	Republican.	Doug. Dem.	Union.
Governor	J. Washburn, Jr.	E. K. Smart	P Barnes.

The following are the nominations for Congress:

Dis.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	J. N. Goodwin,	T. M. Hayes,
2.	C. W. Walton,	Calvin Record,
3.	S. C. Fessenden,	A. W. Johnson,
4.	A. P. Morrill,	B. A. G. Fuller,
5.	J. H. Rice,	S. H. Blake,
6.	F. A. Pike,	Bion Bradbury.

MR. COX DENIES HAVING PUFFED HIMSELF.

Mr. COX writes the following letter to the editors of the Columbus, Ohio, *Bulletin*, regarding a statement recently made in that journal:

COLUMBUS, Thursday Morning.

EDITORS BULLETIN: Returning home after an absence of ten days I find, much to my surprise, that your paper has been charging that I have been in some way complicated with your difficulties with the *Statesman*, and have acted therein to your disadvantage. I have not yet seen your paper; but friends tell me that you charge that I am interested in the proprietorship of the *Statesman*. I have *not a particle of interest* in it. I have no more control over it than any other Democrat. The letter signed "J." I may have franked, but did *not* write. At the request of some of your friends, as Mr. CONVERSE will tell you, I did try to compose the difficulties when they first broke out; and as you know, I succeeded, at least temporarily. I was not here, and not aware of the last trouble, until it had transpired. I had no apprehension or knowledge of it, or counsel or action in it, any way.

I have had, during my proprietorship of the *Statesman*, years ago, the kindest relations with the printers of Columbus. I cannot see what motive you can have to make your difficulties now a source of political or personal animosity to myself. Yours, &c.,

S. S. COX.

The editors of the *Bulletin* reiterate their original statement, and threaten to prove that puffs of his speech, written by Mr. Cox himself, was published in the *Statesman* of the 16th, 23d, and 28th of December, 1859.

SENSE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Petersburgh, Va., *Express*, commenting upon the probable result of the campaign, says:

"The election of LINCOLN we should deplore as a national misfortune and a national disgrace. Whether chosen Chief Magistrate by a majority of the popular vote, which cannot be the case, or by a plurality merely, *alias* a minority, yet, if he is fairly elected under the forms prescribed by the Constitution, *his election will be, in itself, no cause for secession or a dissolution.* We have no apprehension of such a deplorable issue of the present political struggle. We do not believe that LINCOLN will be elected, but if he is, we say, deal fairly with him. Let us wait and see what he will do. Perchance he might be a national President—a respecter of the rights of all the States. Even a South Carolina gentleman, (Mr. PERRY,) has supposed the possibility of this being a conservative Administration, and has therefore urged upon the people of that State in a published address, the policy of abstaining from all attempts at secession until he commits *an overt act* that will justify it. This is good advice and sound doctrine. *Virginia, we are very sure, will act accordingly.* She has hitherto steadfastly refused to follow the rash counsels of the seceders, or to unite with them in any proceeding that is at variance with her high appreciation of the value of the Union."

The Great Eastern.

MR. A. DUDLEY MANN IN A REVERIE.

The following card, addressed to the "citizens of the Slaveholding States," appears in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1860.

In less than two months from this date, the *Great Eastern*, from assurances which I have just received, and upon which I can implicitly rely, will reënter Hampton Roads, if it is your wish that she shall do so, and that wish be earnestly manifested.

In that case she will come prepared to convey to Milford Haven thirty thousand bales of cotton, or twelve thousand hogsheads of tobacco, or seventy-five thousand barrels of flour, or three hundred thousand bushels of wheat or corn.

A mixed cargo, however, will be to her preferable, for many reasons, to a cargo of a single article. She will also be in a condition to accommodate five hundred first-class passengers, and to take charge of valuable parcels.

It is very desirable that her first homeward voyage of transportation, of our staple products of the soil, should yield the sum of $75,000. This would enable her to bring back the products of Europe, required for consumption in this country, at so low a freight rate as to command as large a quantity as she could conveniently receive, of such as were destined for ports south of New-York.

To afford her ample time to receive her cargo and coal, she would remain in Hampton Roads about ten days. It is believed that she could make annually eight round voyages—allowing her this length of time at the end of every passage in each harbor—and it is but reasonable to conclude that her gross receipts for this period would amount to $1,200,000. This would PAY, rendering her as profitable to her owners as any ship afloat.

Her second visit to the Chesapeake, expressly in the interests of trade, would practically inaugurate the wise policy which WASHINGTON, with intuitive forecast of the future, so resolutely endeavored to initiate after his retirement from the field on which he and his coadjutors victoriously erected a Republic. It would be hailed by every patriot heart in the slaveholding States as the era of Southern commercial independence.

The recent visit of the *Great Eastern* to the United States has been attended with the best of results to those who desire the enlarged development of the Chesapeake. The two Directors by whom she was accompanied—as eminent men in their respective avocations as England contains—are, perhaps, quite well enough satisfied that it is the only water on this side of the Atlantic adapted, in all respects, to her capacity. A foreigner, of close observation, who had seen her in the Thames, at London, in the Bay of New-York, and in Hampton Roads, remarked that "her dimensions seemed out of all proportion for the two former harbors, but scarcely large enough for the latter." And so sure as the fields of the South shall multiply and be faithfully tilled, and their proprietors animated by patriotic sentiments, so sure will the remark of the stranger be verified. A generation will not pass away until that which is now regarded as "a triton among the minnows," will find by her side vessels three hundred feet longer than herself, and of thirty thousand tons measurement in Virginia ports. She is to the ocean what the first railroad was to the land, and will effect as great a revolution in carrying the first iron link in the mighty Atlantic bridge which is to unite the Old World and the New World through Milford Haven and Hampton Roads, in natural and mutually profitable trade intercourse.

Let us, citizens of the slaveholding States, as we cherish the institution which unites us in common interest—as we cherish the Constitution bequeathed us by our fathers, which unites us in common principle—determine at once—and go energetically to work—to benefit, to the fullest extent, by the instrument which is benignly presented for effecting our deliverance from the shackles of indirect trade, with which, alas! we have been so long and so grievously held in pecuniary bondage.

A. DUDLEY MANN.

Singular Casualty.

FOUR MEN SUFFOCATED BY CHOKE DAMP.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* of Saturday, gives the following particulars of a sad catastrophe which occurred near the Anchor Cotton Works, in Alleghany City, on the preceding day:

"It appears that three men, named WILLIAM BOTTLES, JAMES VANCE, and ALFRED BOTTLES, had sunk a well in the rear of HERMAN HENDAL's beer hall, corner of Federal-street and Centre-alley, the object of which was the drainage of a privy vault in the vicinity. The well having reached a sufficient depth, ALFRED BOTTLES descended the ladder some feet and proceeded to tap the vault. A few moments sufficed to open a communication between the well and the vault, and this effected, a quantity of foul air rushed into the former, overpowering BOTTLES, and causing him to fall helpless to the bottom of the well. VANCE, who saw him fall, hurried to his aid, but had not descended more than four or five feet when he too was overcome, and fell a senseless mass on the body of his colaborer below. WILLIAM BOTTLES now attempted to descend, and was overpowered and dropped off the ladder to the bottom in the same way. Intelligence of the unfortunate affair had now spread throughout the entire district, and hundreds thronged to the ground, without, however, attempting anything towards the rescue of the sufferers. It seemed certain death to attempt to descend the ladder, and though the keenest sympathy was felt for the unfortunate men, none seemed courageous enough to imperil their lives in an effort to save them. At this juncture, Mr. JAMES TAGGART, who had heard of the catastrophe up street, appeared on the ground, and generously volunteered his assistance. He descended into the well, but, poor fellow, the odor of the gaseous matter came over him like the others, and down he dropped. The suspense and excitement that now prevailed was intense beyond description. The smothered groans of the unfortunate men as they lay writhing convulsively in the filth which continued to

LAW REPORTS.

Libel Suit Against the Times.

ANSWER SUSTAINED.

James J. Howard vs. *Henry J. Raymond.*—The particulars of this motion were stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The motion was made in the Superior Court at Special Term, before Justice PIERREPONT, who now rendered the following opinion:

PIERREPONT, J.—This is a motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the answer.

In a libel suit, an answer is not frivolous which, if proved true, would legitimately diminish the plaintiff's verdict, or possibly wholly prevent a verdict. This answer does not deny the publication of the alleged libel, but it raises issues and sets up matter in justification, in relation to which evidence may be given on the trial, and which may seriously affect the verdict.

The answer cannot be stricken out as frivolous, and this motion must be denied, with costs to be adjusted on settlement of the order.

H. P. Herdman for motion; B. V. Abbott opposed.

The "Melodeon" Amusements.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

Elizabeth Jordan vs. *Frank Rivers.*—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to continue an injunction previously obtained against the defendant, restraining him from any disposition of the amusement enterprise at the establishment known as the Melodeon, (the old Chinese Buildings,) near the corner of Broadway and Spring-street.

The matter was heard by Justice PIERREPONT, at special session of the Superior Court. The following opinion is now rendered, which explains the case:

PIERREPONT, J.—This is a motion to continue a temporary injunction, and for a receiver. The plaintiff alleges that she is a partner of the defendant in the business of the Melodeon, an establishment in Broadway; that the defendant is about to sell the same, and to remove to Philadelphia. The defendant denies that the plaintiff is or ever was his partner in any transaction which the law recognises, and undertakes to explain the reasons why the plaintiff was at one time in the place of business. There are no articles of partnership, and with the positive denial in the defendant's affidavit before me, I don't think it by any means clear that any partnership exists. It is entirely an error to suppose that an injunction must issue in every case where the plaintiff avers that the defendant is his debtor or partner, and is about to sell his property and remove, and thereby deprive the plaintiff of remedy in case judgment is finally obtained. It is not certain that every plaintiff will obtain judgment, or that every one has good cause of action. Before an injunction should be granted in a case like this, it should be clear beyond all reasonable doubt that the plaintiff should be able to establish on trial her alleged cause of action, and that an injunction is necessary to prevent irreparable injury. I see no sufficient ground to interfere in this stage of the case by the extraordinary power of injunction, and no ground for the appointment of a receiver. The injunction must be dissolved, with costs, and the motion for receiver must be denied, with costs.

Application for the Custody of a Child.

Matter of Fanny Krugg.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus*, now returnable before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The application was made to obtain the custody of a female child, five years of age, and claimed to be of illegitimate birth. The relator claimed that the father of the child, Louis Ephraim, was an improper person to have the care of it, and that he treated it in a cruel manner. These charges were denied by Ephraim, who averred that the child was born in wedlock.

It appeared that the parties were both Jews, and that they were married some years since, being subsequently divorced, and each again marrying. The relator now claims that the first marriage was solemnized by a person not authorized to perform the ceremony, and that, for that reason, it was void, and the child illegitimate. On the other hand, it was claimed that the divorce was illegally obtained, and that the marriage was lawful and binding.

The matter was postponed until Thursday.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Sunday night mail train from Boston ran over and killed an unknown man near New-Rochelle. The morning train from New-London to New-Haven, on Monday, also ran over a boy named McFarland, near the junction. His injuries were expected to prove fatal.

—Wm. H. Paine, of Paris, and Mr. Julyan, of London, are at the Everett House.

—Lieut. Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, and Judge P. A. Rost, of Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel.

—Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, has been in town lately for medical advice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 3.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¼	250
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90¾	50
3,000	Cal. State 7s	93	100
5,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	103	200
3,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs.	93	100
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mtg.	91¾	1000
3,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs.	97¾	200
14,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	60	100
1,000	M. S. & N. L. Fund Bs.	80	400
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89	100
1,000	do.	90¾	400
500	H. & St. J. R. Bds.	73	20
650	C. & Tol. Div. Bs.	75	100
15	Continental Bank	103	500
10	Park Bank	112	25
75	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	93½	100
127	do.	90	100
10	Penn. Coal Co.	82	50
15	Pacific Mail S. Co.	78	100
85	do.	77¾	460
150	do.	77½	275
210	do.	bnw 78	100
737	N. York Cen. R.	83¾	260
640	do.	b30 83¾	100
25	do.	b30 84	100
240	do.	83¾	400
200	do.	b60 84¼	100
200	do.	b60 84¾	150
200	Erie Railroad	s60 27	50
100	do.	27¾	100
100	do.	c 27¾	300
200	do.	b60 27¾	36
250	do.	s60 27¾	250
150	do.	b60 27¾	1150
200	do.	b30 27¾	100
300	do.	27	400
50	do.	s10 27	50
50	do.	s15 27	50
50	do.	b30 27	500
50	Hud. Riv. R.	b60 56¾	50
200	do.	s60 56¾	100
750	do.	56	100
625	Harlem Railroad	16¾	300
100	do.	b60 16¾	300
200	do.	16¾	150
100	Reading R.	s60 46	50
250	do.	45¾	200
200	do.	b30 46	100
100	do.	b60 46	50
300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20¾	150
60	do.	b30 20¾	150
300	do.	b60 21	50

67¼	250	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 68
67¾	50	do.	68
b30 68½	200	do.	s30 68
s30 68	100	do.	s60 67½
s60 68	100	do.	s60 68
c 68	200	do.	68
43¼	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	43½
43¾	400	do.	43¾
b. 0. 44	400	do.	43¾
b30 43¾	400	do.	43¾
43¾	400	do.	s10 43
s60 42¾	100	do.	43
c 42¾	100	do.	s60 42¾
125¾	275	Panama Railroad	125¾
b10. 125¾	100	do.	125¾
85	260	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	85
85¼	100	do.	85¼
s15 85	100	do.	85
b60 86	100	do.	85
s10 85	150	do.	b30 85¼
b30 85¼	150	do.	b30 85¾
b10 85¾	100	do.	b30 85¾
b30 85¾	100	do.	85¾
77¾	250	Galena & Chic. R.	77¾
s60 77	1150	do.	s60 77
s60 77¾	100	do.	s60 77¾
77¾	400	do.	77¾
s15 77¾	50	do.	s15 77¾
s15 77	50	do.	s15 77
77	50	do.	77
b10 77¾	50	do.	b10 77¾
b30 77¾	100	do.	b30 77¾
b10 77¾	300	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	79
s60 78¾	300	do.	s60 78¾
b30 79½	150	do.	s60 78¾
b30 79¾	200	do.	b30 79¾
b15 79¾	50	do.	b15 79¾
87	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	87
88¾	150	do.	88¾
s15 88¾	150	do.	s15 88¾
b60 87½	50	do.	b60 87½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Vir. State 6s	91	100
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90¾	50
1,000	Mo. State 6s	91½	55
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. S. 6s	88	100
40	Park Bank	112	200
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	300
50	P. M. Steam. Co.	s60 78	50
25	do.	78¾	100
200	New-York C. R.	83¾	100
200	do.	b3 83¾	100
100	Erie Railroad	28¾	200
50	Hud. River R.	b30 56¾	300
50	do.	s60 55¾	100
150	Harlem R.	16¾	100
25	Harlem R. Pref.	43¾	100
100	do.	43¾	100
300	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	42¾	200

100	Mich. Cen. R.	s10	68
50	do.		68
55	Panama R.		125¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b60	85
200	do.	b15	84¾
100	Galena & Chi. R.	s10	77¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30	43¾
300	do.	b30	43¾
100	do.		43¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60	88¾

MONDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 25:

Decrease in Loans	$1,551,107
Decrease in Specie	1,088,799
Increase in Circulation	111,843
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,326,575

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 3, 1859.	Sept. 1, 1860.	Aug. 25, 1860.
Capital	$68,645,600	$69,758,000	$69,758,000
Loans	118,164,256	129,027,830	130,578,937
Specie	21,478,299	19,035,980	20,119,779
Circulation	8,373 318	9,253,849	9,142,006
Gross Deposits	93,250,429	102,229,586	104,423,121
Exchanges	20,804,729	22,561,086	22,433,948
Undrawn	73,155,700	79,668,500	81,999,173
In Sub-Treasury	4,677,729	5,607,627	5,985,545

The Bank return this afternoon is rather lower in the line of Loans and Discounts than we anticipated, by half million dollars. The curtailment of the week is over $1,550,000, and the average is probably a declining one. The Specie line is slightly above $19,000,000, and the average a rising one from the California receipts to-day, which, besides $934,000 in Gold, embrace $120,000 in Silver. The changes in the two items produce, of course, a heavy fall in the Deposit line, which is now below eighty millions, although still about six and a half millions ahead of this time last year. The week opens on a quiet Money market. The Stock Brokers are generally paying 7 ₩ cent. on call, on miscellaneous collateral, and there is more activity in this way than in mercantile bills, of which there is no marked supply offering outside of Bank. We hear that prime Dry Goods paper is comparatively scarce. Some prime double-name Grocery paper, 4 months date, is quoted 7 ₩ cent., and select, 60 day acceptances, against Sugars from Cuba, have been done at 6½ ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer open weak, and we hear of a more liberal offering on London at 109¾@110¾ at 60 days' sight and 110@110¼ sight. Some considerable parcels of the latter, drawn against balances in Liverpool are reported within our quotations. The trade demand thus far is moderate, and the market, as intimated in our review this morning, is shaping against any further considerable shipments of Bullion. Several parcels of California bars received this morning are understood to be in transiter for Europe, and these will go forward, of course, by the steamers on Saturday next.

In the Stock market, to-day, the speculation was pretty equally divided between the sellers for the fall and the buyers for the rise on the Railway Share list, while the State Stocks and Railway Bonds were rather firmer than on Saturday. The demand on the Share list at the early Board was to a fair amount both on New-York Central and Erie and the Western Shares, and a considerable business was done in each—the speculators against the market contesting the turn of prices with considerable spirit. The changes were consequently unimportant either way. At the Second Board the same feeling obtained, the *Bears* establishing lower figures for Toledo and Illinois Central, while on most other descriptions the closing rates were much the same as on Saturday. An advance of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. was had on Panama and Pacific Mail. On New-York Central the variation was scarcely an eighth ₩ cent. throughout the day, and this difference in favor of the rise. The following were the final comparative figures:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	83¾	83½	Galena	77¼	77¼
Erie	27	26¾	Rock Island	79¼	78¾
Reading	45½	45¾	Toledo	45	43¾
Harlem	16¼	16¼	Illinois Central	85¼	85¾
Hudson	56¾	56	Mich. Southern	20¼	20¼
Panama	124½	125¾	Mich. Central	68¾	68
Pacific	77¼	78¼	Burlington	87¼	87

We understand that MR. CHARLES S. SEYTON, of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, was to-day admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Board.

The Richmond papers state that a contract between the stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company and a French Company was agreed to on Thursday night, at a meeting held at Richmond, Va., by a vote of 11,372 to 8. The Virginia Legislature has yet to confirm the contract. The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"The capital of the new Company is not to be less than twenty nor more than thirty-five millions of dollars—requires $1,000,000 worth of registered stock to be deposited with the commonwealth, $400,000 with the present Company, and $300,000 with the State, to pay for the Kanawha improvement, when the works are to be transferred. The contract provides for the completion of the canal to the Ohio River in eight years, and the enlargement of the dock in ten years—and provides for immediate repairs to the canal between Richmond and Buchanan, including dams, bridges, aqueducts, &c., and for an annuity to the State of $135,000, which is to be perpetual."

The following is the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$287,641 52
Payments	375,264 58
Balance	5,520,004 04
Receipts for Customs, $107,000.	

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for August were $249,918 01, against $181,474 72—showing a gain of $68,443 29. The earnings for eight months since 1st January show an increase of $444,425 64—being $1,622,232 93, against $1,177,807 29 in 1859. The collections in the Land Department have nearly doubled—being $48,154 06, against $29,847 64 in August, 1859. The sales of land have more than doubled—being $64,532 34, against $26,731 38 in August, 1859,—a gain of $37,800 96.

The following is a statement of the treasure transported over the Panama Railroad and shipped to England per steamer *Solent*:

Silver	$327,410 00
Gold	198,341 79
Total	$525,751 88

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 1,	LOANS. Aug. 25	SPECIE. Sept. 1.	SPECIE. Aug 25,
Bk. of New-York	4,802,136	4,982,841	643,591	606,244
Manhattan Co	5,088,487	5,208,158	511,003	630,618
Merchants' Bank	4,731,122	5,462,506	967,737	949,806
Mechanics' Bank	3,669,216	3,741,469	535,016	597,604
Union Bank	2,654,489	2,663,166	316,107	398,251
Bank of America	5,620,838	5,936,153	1,250,067	1,305,360
Phenix Bank	3,317,604	3,329,623	340,906	417,007
City Bank	2,192,303	2,089,606	413,709	422,626
Tradesmen's Bk	1,478,963	1,490,307	157,554	177,487
Fulton Bank	1,548 151	1,555,874	270,387	285,802
Chemical Bank	2,076,776	2,081,474	886,565	940,408
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,383,265	2,388,947	279,358	345,649
National Bank	2,132,316	2,163,296	163,472	185,677
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,782,652	1,770,006	375,447	398,296
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,086,315	1,083,453	178,849	199,406
Greenwich Bank	576,830	584,983	60,403	53,742
Leather Man. Bk.	1,907,113	1,852,073	276,032	283,207
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,272,754	1,299,089	173,473	194,386
Bk. St. New-York	3,715,051	3,689,797	857,644	637,401
Am. Exchange Bk	7,862,364	7,786,774	1,228,221	1,087,566
Bk. of Commerce	13,003,123	12,927,741	1,763,044	2,097,268
Broadway Bank	2,642,298	3,678,997	363,348	417,006
Ocean Bank	2,080,467	2,060,321	308,687	334,434
Mercantile Bank	2,635,440	2,638,615	415,738	403,337
Pacific Bank	1,108,212	1,099,756	156,536	189,030
Bank of Republic	3,769,321	3,960,054	467,034	531,052
Chatham Bank	848,629	848,068	96,811	100,055
People's Bank	736,532	720,750	134,920	134,962
Bank of N. Am.	1,668,628	1,738,689	224,620	218,325
Hanover Bank	1,849,595	1,809,884	161,229	199,154
Irving Bank	829,569	828,445	147,430	148,009
Metropolitan Bk.	7,640,225	7,594,247	1,008,733	1,008,455
Citizens' Bank	980,030	969,869	147,152	173,483
Nassau Bank	2,076,988	2,076,797	221,396	257,449
Market Bank	1,675,178	1,694,226	224,641	216,263
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,184,100	1,233,490	130,106	112,258
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,583,768	2,596,339	256,596	154,733
Corn Exch. Bank	1,610,657	1,729,582	156,816	166,108
Continental Bank	3,177,721	3,289,498	305,045	363,718
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,220,567	1,182,303	154,734	175,714
Oriental Bank	601,460	613,227	89,498	102,775
Marine Bank	926,694	955,316	149,735	133,744
Atlantic Bank	580,902	589,625	100,103	86,362
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,643,787	2,634,293	256,876	244,506
Park Bank	5,295,639	5,344,975	1,036,819	1,184,184
Artisans' Bank	1,363,626	1,390,950	404,247	306,569
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	809,260	808,381	94,342	57,175
Grocers' Bank	590,735	583,890	106,564	94,842
North River Bank	641,766	617,941	83,119	97,843
East River Bank	412,965	404,030	40,356	41,343
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	820,074	801,607	104,880	117,776
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	455,154	448,196	44,527	48,208
N. Y. Exch. Bank		394,571		21,876
Bull's Head Bank	540,873	538,647	55,763	46,195
N. Y. County Bk.	449,313	472,676	41,749	34,104
Total	173,617,780	175,390,346	19,035,986	21,026,705
Decrease	$1,551,107		Decrease	$1,038,719

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 1,	CIRCULATION. Aug. 25.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 1	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug 25.
Bk. of New-York	453,090	434,440	2,693,237	2,738,869
Manhattan Co.	317,551	320,552	2,971,850	3,184,418
Merchants' Bank	188,853	191,896	2,744,256	2,867,422
Mechanics' Bank	311,453	307,414	2,246,397	2,410,954
Union Bank	182,836	191,345	1,670,908	1,832,171
Bk. of America	149,368	147,691	4,020,976	4,458,872
Phenix Bank	152,093	148,386	1,813,111	1,884,205
City Bank			1,490,723	1,498,241
Tradesmen's Bk.	227,290	213,209	1,276,689	1,240,900
Fulton Bank	218,046	219,812	1,158,326	1,185,468
Chemical Bank	348,761	347,035	2,326,483	2,333,150
Merch. Exch. Bk.	138,552	129,922	1,385,666	1,482,212
National Bank	161,235	157,899	845,153	876,419
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	207,445	196,939	1,362,430	1,369,195
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	125,374	149,107	833,672	850,476
Greenwich Bank	169,189	165,811	735,144	734,425
Leather Man. Bk.	242,237	224,267	1,048,344	1,040,140
Seventh Ward Bk.	233,198	229,747	650,934	689,350
Bk. St. New-York	234,373	239,262	1,963,559	2,021,159
Am. Exchange Bk.	673,539	371,322	4,717,625	4,543,500
Bk. of Commerce	1,976	1,975	6,600,339	6,994,326
Broadway Bank	285,072	284,448	1,895,221	1,982,277
Ocean Bank	130,658	135,389	1,411,795	1,368,262
Mercantile Bank	29,987	29,762	1,938,358	1,914,849
Pacific Bank	128,876	129,015	838,662	869,917
Bk. of Republic	214,227	207,030	2,422,619	2,549,738
Chatham Bank	123,733	123,569	538,205	563,785
People's Bank	107,134	106,333	575,610	557,132
Bank of N. Am.	75,945	76,750	826,613	947,409
Hanover Bank	80,402	81,870	765,349	764,389
Irving Bank	119,817	118,640	637,349	630,962
Metropolitan Bk.	226,539	230,739	4,754,023	4,741,564
Citizens' Bank	156,896	155,989	723,787	744,352
Nassau Bank	127,691	123,481	1,303,185	1,297,718
Market Bank	206,389	207,556	1,015,180	1,009,432
St. Nicholas Bank	91,882	94,168	689,587	722,298
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	276,488	261,676	1,390,921	1,390,302
Corn Exch. Bank	167,289	122,598	873,228	843,821
Continental Bank	212,689	211,068	1,516,787	1,693,192
Bk. of Commw'lth	268,203	261,922	848,490	854,576
Oriental Bank	101,112	96,472	437,983	466,242
Marine Bank	144,858	149,471	544,025	537,833
Atlantic Bank	82,923	83,537	395,536	244,293
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	196,638	193,207	1,609,231	1,536,147
Park Bank	181,273	178,823	4,353,554	4,558,199
Artisans' Bank	96,837	90,419	1,125,178	983,925
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	112,237	111,530	421,594	415,008
Grocers' Bank	55,465	56,277	441,581	416,783
North River Bank	78,614	74,538	460,279	467,686
East River Bank	97,945	93,563	294,671	284,418
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	135,629	134,892	457,388	465,533
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	133,388	126,987	254,713	245,204
N. Y. Exch. Bk.		98,794		283,603
Bull's Head Bank	125,051	123,138	468,418	453,975
N. Y. County Bk.	89,319	88,366	329,059	344,661
Total	9,353,849	9,239,648	79,985,506	81,756,136
Increase	$111,843		Decrease	$1,230,613

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 75 bbls. Ashes; 20, 747 bbls. Flour; 649 bbls. Corn Meal; 102,471 bush. Wheat; 121,652 bush. Corn; 1,100 bushels Rye, 3,187 bush. Oats, 5 pkgs. Provisions and 1,103 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former figures.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 650 bales at steady rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7	7	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₩ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed to-day for State and Western Flour, and as most holders have offered their supplies freely, prices have had a downward tendency. The demand has been less active. The home trade have not been disposed to purchase more than they immediately require, and shippers have been less eager to buy, in view of the advanced rates claimed on freight. We have heard of sales of 18,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 85, chiefly at $5 75@$5 80; superfine Western at $5 45@$5 60; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 70@$6 40; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 95@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 65
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 70	@ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 95	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 90
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 7 00

Southern Flour has been less active at drooping prices. The reported transactions add up only 1,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 95@$6 25 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, including superfine, at $5 45@$5 for inferior to very choice extra, $5 65@$7 50 ₩ bbl. 470 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 25@$3 50 for Western and $3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more plenty and is lower. The demand is not active, as shippers have been reluctant to buy freely, on account of the rise in freights. Sales have been reported of 105,000 bushels, including inferior to very choice White Western at $1 36@$1 55, mainly at $1 40@$1 50; Amber Western $1 37@$1 38; sound Red do. at $1 34@$1 36½; unsound and inferior do. do. at $1 30@$1 33; Chicago Spring, No. 2, at $1 25; red State at $1 32; choice Amber North Carolina at $1 45; and white Kentucky, part at $1 60 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper; sales 53,000 bushels at 65c.@67c., closing at 65c. for mixed Western; 69c.@70c. for yellow Western; 66½c. for mixed State, and 72c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at 79c.@80c. ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian, at 40¾c.@41½c.; Western at 40c.@41c.; State at 41c.@42c.; new Southern, 42c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 650 bales North River, at 75c.@85c. for new, and 90c.@95c. for old, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been active for last year's crop at from 8c.@14c., chiefly for good to prime at 12c.@14c., as also for new, in which extensive speculative transactions have been reported within a range of from 16c.@20c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales here 70 tons Scotch Pig at steady rates, and in Philadelphia, during the past week, 1,200 tons American Anthracite Pig at $22@$22 50 for No. 1, $21 50@$22 for No. 2, $20@$20 50 for No. 3, ₩ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been quiet at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly purchased at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in some request, including common, mainly at $1 38@$1 40 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for at from 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Business has been generally restricted to-day, though no important changes have been reported in prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, sales having been made of 1,100 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19 62½c.@$19 75; New Prime at $14 12½@$14 25; Old Mess, at $19 50; Old Prime, at $13 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue dull and nominal. Lard is in moderate request at full prices. Sales have been reported of 900 tcs. and bbls., part at 12¼c.@13¼c., with 500 kegs, at 13¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in more demand, at uniform rates; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 13c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, at 8½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 275 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 33,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 12,000 pieces 64x64, 5¾c.; 7,000 pieces 60x66, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 5½c.; 3,000 pieces 60x64, 5 7-16c.; 3,000 pieces 60x60, 5¼c.; 2,000 pieces 56x60, 5c.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We have heard of sales of 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. ₩ gallon—the market closing heavily.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.
No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

S. LINWOOD—I HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN town, after a sudden and unexpected visit to the country. I have received the last one of your letters, and I supposed that I will find the other at home to-day. Expect an answer immediately.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MASON BROTHERS,
NOS. 5 AND 7 MERCER-ST.,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *City of Manchester*, which was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press off Cape Race yesterday, we received European advices one day later. A Paris telegram announces that a serious disturbance had occurred in Basilicata, a Province of Naples lying in the mountains about eighty miles southeast of he capital. Several corps of Garibaldians are stated to have 'anded there, and to have been received with welcome. It is also announced, on the authority of the London *Daily News*, that the Calabrians were in open revolt in favor of GARIBALDI. The exact whereabouts of the Dictator appeared not to be known. The project of raising Spain again to the dignity of a great Power is stated to have been abandoned for the present.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 18th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The advices are the same as those by the *Africa*.

Important advices reach us from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans, at which port the steamship *Austin* has arrived, from Brazos on the 30th ult. A battle was fought on the 10th at Lagos, between MIRAMON and DEGOLLADO. MIRAMON, with 2,900 men, attempted to cut his way through DEGOLLADO'S forces, by which he was surrounded. The fight lasted five days, and resulted in DEGOLLADO'S favor. MIRAMON was wounded, but succeeded in making his escape with a few of his cavalry. He lost all his artillery, however, and the remainder of his army were taken prisoners. MIRAMON, at last accounts, was in full flight.

Later advices from California, Oregon and Washington Territory and British Columbia are received by the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph, from San Francisco on the 22d ult. The steamer *Sonora* left on the same date for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer for this port, having on board 190 passengers and $870,000 in treasure, $780,000 of which was to come through, besides $12,000 worth of Washoe silver ore. The Indians had been troublesome on the route of the Pony Express between California and Salt Lake, and had caused a temporary delay; but the timely arrival of Lieut. WRED with a company of soldiers, who succeeded in killing seventeen of them, had a salutary effect. Politics were still the exciting topic in California. Business was still good. Oregon and Washington advices are to the 14th. Rich gold mines are reported to have been discovered at Walla Walla, which were being worked successfully. Gold discoveries are also reported at Rock Creek, near the head waters of the Similkameen. Advices from British Columbia are to the 15th. There is nothing of importance. Mining news is encouraging.

A summary of Utah news to the 10th of August is furnished by our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. The advices are not important. There had been several severe storms of wind, rain and hail, which had done some damage to the crops. The farce of an annual election had taken place, resulting in the success of what the *Deseret News* gravely calls "the People's Ticket." Very few people voted. A movement was on foot to initiate the exportation of flour to the Pike's Peak region. The usual number of murders and other deeds of violence are noted as occurring in the Territory.

A telegram from Washington announces that the plans of the fillibuster, WALKER excites so little interest in official quarters that no naval vessels have been directed "especially" to watch his movements. Nobody supposed that they had. When he and his "small parties of emigrants" were allowed to depart unmolested from the Southern ports, it was considered a sufficient indication that he was not to be meddled with. The intelligence which is vouchsafed us, that every precaution will *now* be taken to intercept any armed bodies leaving our shores, looks very much like an attempt to perpetrate a poor joke.

A letter from Key West, to the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters in this City, states that the United States steamer *Mohawk* had captured and brought into that port, on the 15th ult., the Spanish brig *Ioven Antonio*. She was fitted out for a slave voyage, and had been on the coast, and actually purchased a cargo of slaves; but before taking them on board, she was discovered and chased by a British Man-of-War, and was obliged to return without them. She hoisted the Spanish colors as the *Mohawk* approached her, but soon pulled them down and threw them overboard. She had a good supply of provisions, and a slave deck.

An arrival at Boston puts us in posseision of advices from Hayti to the 11th ult. The extent of the subscription to the John Brown fund had transpired in a letter published in one of the local papers. It amounts to one hundred and eighty-four dollars, fifty centimes, Haytien currency. As the Haytien dollar only equals about six cents of our currency, it will be seen that the subscription is rather diminutive. The difficulties between the Papal and the Haytien Governments had been settled by a concordat, which was officially announced by the Government journal. From St. Thomas, we hear of the entire destruction of the residence of SANTA ANNA, the ex-President of Mexico, by fire. It was situated on an eminence near the city, and the former Dictator had made it quite an attractive spot by the numerous improvements he had instituted. It was burned by incendiaries on the night of the 11th of July.

Senator SEWARD reached Detroit yesterday, at which place be received quite an ovation. A national salute was fired, and other noisy demonstrations were made by the Wide-Awakes. He will make a speech there this afternoon.

The two legislative branches of the City Government held their first meeting, after the Summer recess, last evening. The Board of Aldermen directed that the Assistant Health Wardens be paid $3 a day for their services, from the time of their appointment. In a debate with regard to the propriety of confirming the award of the contract for cleaning the streets to P. LYNCH and others, Alderman BRADY made some interesting developments concerning the third House of the City Legislature—the contractors. Statements were received from the Comptroller, setting forth that the balance in the City and County Treasuries amounted to $418,917 71, and that the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for six months were $182,040 47. The Board concurred in donating $3,000 to the Children's Aid Society; in the Board of Councilmen an invitation to review the Seventh Regiment on the 5th inst., when they will parade, to receive the stand of colors presented by the City of Washington, was accepted. The Board adhered to their former action, directing a suspension of the work of laying the new pipes in the Fourth-avenue, so that this important work will still be delayed. The Assistant Health Wardens appointed by the Health Commissioners did not get their pay. The hospitalities of the City are to be extended to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Washington at an expense of $1,500. A report, in favor of increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Street Improvements, was lost.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, mentioned the arrival of three vessels—two from Cienfuegos (south side,) and one from Sagua la Grande (north side) of Cuba—having seven cases of yellow fever on board. The sick were ordered to the Floating Hospital, and the vessels to be detained at the lower anchorage.

A young Prussian, known as LUDOVIC JOACHIM JULIUS TODE, was yesterday arrested in this City, by Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, on a charge of having absconded from St. Petersburgh, Russia, in August, 1859, with $56,000, belonging to an English firm, in whose employment he had been. The accused had been commissioned to dispose of a vessel, and the funds in question were the proceeds of the sale. Upon a search of his apartments, the officers seized a large amount of Russian bank bills, equivalent to about $50,000 in American currency, and its recovery will probably secure them a reward of $2,500, which the merchants had offered for its restoration.

In the Supreme Court, at special term, Justice PIERREPONT yesterday rendered his decision in the libel suit against the TIMES—HOWARD *vs.* RAYMOND—holding that the answer was not frivolous, and that it must be sustained. The motion for judgment was denied. The "Gridiron" case did not come up in the Supreme Court, as was expected.

The Stock Market on the speculative Share list was closely contested yesterday, and no important difference made on either side. New-York Central left off 83¾, as on Saturday. State Stocks were firmer. Money rates steady at 7 ₩ cent. The Bank return shows a decline in Specie of $1,083,000, and in loans of $1,551,000. Exchange tends to easier rates.

Breadstuffs were heavy and lower. The export demand was less active, shippers having been discouraged by the rise in freights to 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. on Flour, and 14d.@15d. on Grain to Liverpool. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Sugars were depressed. Rice attracted more attention. Whisky declined a shade. Coffee, Cotton, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Naval Stores were inactive. Hay and Hops were in good request.

Lincoln and Slavery—Conservatism of the Republican Candidate.

The attempt to prove Mr. LINCOLN a radical Abolitionist, which was so eagerly entered upon at the outset of the canvass, seems to lag. It is getting to be decidedly up-hill work. Even the *Herald*, the longest-winded trumpeter of the tribe, falters, and shows signs of exhaustion. That reliable exponent of history and constitutional law, started with the assertion that Mr. LINCOLN was pledged to liberate all the slaves by writ of *habeas corpus*;—but as even the slaveholders did not seem to be greatly startled by this prospect, it has pitched its tune upon a somewhat lower key. Mr. BUCHANAN'S other organ at Washington is somewhat more guarded in the positions it assumes, but its general drift is the same,—to hold up the Republican candidate as belonging to the radical Anti-Slavery wing of the Republican Party, and as pledged, if elected, to make vigorous and effective war upon the institution of Slavery by all the agencies which his office may put in his hands.

The attempt to fasten upon him the odium of such sentiments does not prosper. The most vigorous and venemous assaults of the Democratic Press do not even satisfy the Abolitionists that they have anything whatever to gain by the election of Mr. LINCOLN. In point of fact, a good many of the more zealous of them are becoming disgusted with the conservative tendencies of the Republican Party, and are drawing off their feeble forces for a separate and more satisfactory organization. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS expresses his convictions on the subject, in his characteristically mild and amiable language, by styling Mr. LINCOLN a "constitutional slave-hound;"—and he pays him the high compliment of saying: "I wish I could say of Mr. LINCOLN, *as I can of Giddings or Sumner*, when I see *him* swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, 'I respect him so much that *I do not believe he will do what he promises.*'" Thank God, Mr. LINCOLN has not yet fallen so low as to command Mr. PHILLIPS' respect, on the infamous terms which alone can earn it. The Abolitionists have nominated a candidate of their own for the Presidency, and are likely to relieve the Republicans from the damaging odium of their support. Naturally enough, this embarrasses the Opposition,—for it deprives them of what promised at the outset to prove their most effective weapon.

In point of fact the nomination at Chicago was a much sorer disappointment to the enemies of Mr. SEWARD than to his friends. They had made all their preparations for the campaign on the assumption that Mr. SEWARD would be the candidate. All their batteries had been planted so as to command his position. They relied on the terror of his name to unite the shattered forces of the Democratic Party. They had prepared the most elaborate demonstrations of his hostility to the Union and the Constitution, and were ready to fill the public heart with visions of horror at the prospect of his election. His long public life, his frank and fearless habit of avowing his sentiments, always and everywhere, and the four octavo volumes of his speeches, letters and public documents of every sort, made him a conspicuous and most attractive target for such artillery practice. His friends, who understood perfectly the substantial conservatism of his views, his character and his public policy, were quite willing to accept the engagement, and were confident of his ability to survive the assault. But Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination was a substantial victory in advance of the battle. It completely out-flanked the hostile position, and rendered all their formidable preparations useless. The enemy opened fire in due time, and according to the original arrangement;—but the Republicans had not taken the position assigned them, and all this formidable discharge of shot and shell went for nothing. The result has been a suspension of the attack, and the disorganization of the attacking force.

It begins to be universally seen and felt, that Mr. LINCOLN'S position is eminently conservative, and that his election will by no means involve a triumph of the ultra Anti-Slavery element of the Northern and Eastern States. His location in the West gives a guarantee for this result. Republicanism in Illinois lacks many elements which characterize it in Massachusetts. In the latter it is to a very great extent the growth of a moral and religious hatred of Slavery, *per se*, as a crime against humanity and the law of God—and its tendency, therefore, is towards utter intolerance of the institution itself, either in States or Territories, and a constant pressure against those constitutional restrictions which prevent their waging an open warfare of force upon it. In Illinois and other States similarly located, it is more exclusively a political movement—based on considerations of expediency and social economy, and recognizing certain equities and interests in connection with Slavery, which forbid interference with it as peremptorily as the letter of the law. A large part of the people in the Southern portions of those States are allied, by birth or marriage, with citizens of the Slave States, and are not likely, therefore, to look upon Slavery or slaveholders with the same grim dislike as men in the East who never saw a slave, and know nothing of Slavery except from the savage denunciations of its professional foes. Western sentiment, for these and other reasons, is much less intolerant on the subject than Eastern; and Mr. LINCOLN owes his nomination, in good degree, to this fact.

His personal sentiments, moreover, are known to correspond to the conservatism of his position. He never hesitates to avow his dislike of Slavery,—his conviction that it is morally wrong, and economically a mistake,—and that regard for the welfare of new Territories, as well as for the balance of political power in the Union, requires that it should never be extended. But on the general subject of Abolition agitation, and on the relations of Congress to Slavery, Mr. LINCOLN put his sentiments upon record more than twenty years ago, in the following protest against certain action of the State Legislature, of which he was then a member:

MARCH 3, 1837.

The following protest was presented to the House, which was read and ordered to be spread on the journals, to wit:

"Resolutions upon the subject of Domestic Slavery having passed both branches of the General Assembly at its present session, the undersigned hereby protest against the passage of the same.

They believe that the institution of Slavery is founded on both injustice and bad polley; but that the promulgation of Abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than to abate its evils.

They believe that the Congress of the United States has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the different States.

They believe that the Congress of the United States has the power, under the Constitution, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; but that that power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of said District.

The difference between those opinions and those contained in the said resolutions is their reason for entering this protest. DAN. STONE,
A. LINCOLN,
Representatives from the County of Sangamon."

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. LINCOLN has changed his opinions on any of these points. His subsequent declarations are in complete harmony with the opinions then expressed. Indeed, as recently as during his discussion with Judge DOUGLAS in 1858, he said expressly that, although he should be glad to see Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, and believed that Congress had the power to abolish it, yet he would not, as a Member of Congress, be in favor of endeavoring to do it. And in reply to sundry direct and pertinent questions from Judge DOUGLAS, he made the following equally direct and frank replies:

Question—1. I desire to know whether LINCOLN today stands, as he did in 1854, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law?

Answer—I do not now, nor ever did stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Q.—2. I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to-day, as he did in 1854, against the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, even if the people want them?

A.—*I do not now, nor ever did*, stand pledged against the admission of any more Slave States into the Union.

Q.—3. I want to know whether he stands pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union with such Constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make?

A.—*I do not stand pledged against* the admission of a new State into the Union with such a Constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make.

Q.—4. I want to know whether he stands to-day pledged to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia?

A.—*I do not stand to-day pledged to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.*

Q.—5. I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to the prohibition of the Slave-trade between the different States?

A.—*I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the Slave-trade between the different States.*

Q.—6. I desire to know whether he stands pledged to prohibit Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, North as well as south of the Missouri Compromise line?

A.—*I am impisedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in all the United States Territories.*

Q.—7. I desire him to answer whether he is opposed to the acquisition of any new Territory unless Slavery is first prohibited therein?

A.—*I am not generally opposed to any honest acquisition of Territory*; and, in any given case, I would or would not oppose such acquisition, accordingly as I might think such acquisition would or would not aggravate the Slavery question among ourselves.

Now, my friends, it will be perceived, upon an examination of these questions and answers, that so far I have only answered that I was not pledged to this, that, or the other. The Judge has not framed his interrogatories to ask me anything more than this, and I have answered in strict accordance with the interrogatories, and have answered truly that I am not pledged at all upon any of the points which I have answered. But I am not disposed to hang upon the exact form of his interrogatory. I am rather disposed to take up at least some of these questions, and state what I really think upon them.

As to the first one, in regard to the Fugitive Slave law, I have never hesitated to say, and *I do not now hesitate to say, that I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of Southern States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave law.* Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing Fugitive Slave law further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, without lessening its efficacy. And inasmuch as we are not now in agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of Slavery. *I should be exceedingly glad to know that there would never be another Slave State admitted into the Union; but I must add that, if Slavery shall be kept out of the Territories during the Territorial existence of any one given Territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field*, when they come to adopt their Constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a Slave Constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, *I see no alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the Union.*"

This is not the language, nor are these the sentiments, of an ultra Anti-Slavery radical. Nor do they give the slightest countenance to the charge that, if elected President, Mr. LINCOLN would trespass, in any degree or to any extent, upon the constitutional rights of the Southern States. On the contrary, they give every guarantee which reasonable men could ask of a wise, considerate and conservative administration of the government—one which would put an end to that *political power* by which Slavery has hitherto tyrannized over the Government of the country, but which should, at the same time, secure to it all its rights. We believe that this is the only basis on which the country can hope for peace upon this disturbing and difficult question.

A CASE OF VERY NEEDLESS ALARM.—The accomplished American gentleman who writes the editorials of the British organ in this City, the *Albion*, is in an unhappy frame of mind. He has learned that three copies of each leading American newspaper have been ordered for Queen VICTORIA. These newspapers contain reports of the Prince's visit. The Queen's object is to ascertain how that event has been treated by our daily Press; and from the style of that treatment American journalism will be judged abroad. The crisis appals our sensitive neighbor by its importance and by his apprehensions that American journalism will not survive it. The Press has an opportunity, he says, to "turn the fair side to London;"—and yet, he is horrified to say we haven't done it. We have treated the Prince with too little reverence. We have mentioned the most trivial circumstances, and have put big head-lines to our reports. Jenkins has been flippant, libelous, mousing, sarcastic, destitute of "gentle breeding," and utterly lacking in an appreciation of the occasion. And so our British-American friend bewails the unhappy condition of the American Press, and deplores the ill repute into which it will fall when it reaches England.

Now, we trust he will gradually bring his mind into a less doleful mood. Let him console himself with the reflection that the London *Times* has gladly resorted to our Jenkins for news of the Prince, in temporary default of its own,—and that the British isle has not yet been shaken from its loyalty, or startled from its propriety, by the liberties we have taken with his Royal Highness. It may be well for him to remember, moreover, that our dailies are not written exclusively for British readers,—that we cannot be expected to cherish quite the same feelings of awe and reverence towards the Prince which an American editing the *Albion* is bound to affect, and that this being the first time our Jenkins has ever been obliged to deal with a live Prince, it is not very strange that he should make mistakes, and even now and then shock the susceptible nerves of a newly naturalized British editor. In time, however, he may improve. Let the *Albion* be patient. It is not given to all men to put on and off a national character once a week—or to change allegiance with the tides.

It may not be amiss, moreover, to remind the stately snobs, who are working themselves into a very useless fever of alarm on this subject, that neither the Prince nor the gentlemen of his suite are the wooden-headed prigs they take them for. They are not likely to be in the least edified by the profound prostrations in which these persons seem inclined to indulge, nor do they expect everybody to wear a solemn face, and meditate perpetually on the domestic virtues of Queen VICTORIA. They have come to enjoy themselves, and are not at all unwilling that other people should imitate their example.

A Bit of Good Advice.

The *Tribune* of yesterday morning, speaking of the controversy between the City and State concerning the West Washington Market property, says:

"It seems to us high time that the *controversy in relation to this property be brought to some legal and final determination.* Yet, although it was commenced more than two years ago, it seems to be as far as ever from being decided. Judgments have been obtained and set aside, orders have been entered and vacated, the lawyers and the Courts have been busy, *but the case seems to have stood still.* Now that the matter is in the hands of Judge BRONSON, in whom the whole community feels the utmost confidence, we hope that an effort will be made to bring it to a speedy trial and final determination; and we think the State lessees should coöperate to that end. If they have a good case, they need not fear a trial on the merits; there have already been litigation and costs enough to absorb a fortune; the tenants are subject to two rival landlords, each of them demanding rents. *We call upon all parties to bring this matter to a focus, and let us have done with it evermore.*"

This is very good advice and we hope it may be heeded. But it seems to have escaped the *Tribune's* notice that the Legislature last Winter passed a bill for the express purpose of bringing to a "legal and final determination" not only the controversy concerning this particular property, but all property similarly situated around the island. The public attention has been so completely absorbed by the squabbles of Mr. TAYLOR and the City officials for possession of the market, that no one seems in the least to appreciate the real magnitude of the interests involved, or the real object of the law of last Winter. For the sake of enabling the public, therefore, to see what it is, we publish that law in another column, and commend it to general attention.

That bill, it will be seen, directs the Commissioners of the Land-office to have a survey made of all the land along the North and East Rivers which *lies outside of the grants made to the City*, by the several Charters from which alone it derives its title to any of its lands. It then authorizes the Commissioners to release all this land to the City on such terms as they may deem equitable under all the circumstances of the case. The object of the law is thus, first, to determine the extent of lands thus belonging to the State, and, second, to provide for their equitable sale to the City.

The only legal question involved is, do these lands belong to the State? And upon this, we apprehend, there is very little doubt. We do not believe Judge BRONSON, or any other sound lawyer, will risk his reputation on the opinion that they do not. But it is for the City to say whether it will acquire the lands by the arrangement thus proposed,—by equitable compromise with the State authorities,—or whether it will contest the State's claim and abide by the result. If defeated, the lands will cost the City six or eight millions of dollars:—under this law they can probably be bought for a fifth of that sum. It is for the guardians of the City's interest to decide which course they will pursue.

It must be remembered that the question of title has been tried once, by an able judge and a picked jury of City tax-payers:—and it was decided in favor of the State. It was that verdict which led the City authorities to favor the passage of a law which should authorize them to compromise a claim which bid fair otherwise to involve the City in expenses to the amount of millions of dollars. Now that the law has been passed they seem indisposed to avail themselves of it. They will probably go further in the way of litigation, and fare a good deal worse.

A CASE OF HALLUCINATION—HOW TO CURE IT.—Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, in his recent letter accepting the nomination of part of the Democratic Party for Governor, speaks of the necessity of "rescuing the American Union from any danger which the creeds or practices of the Republican Party may have brought upon it." Mr. BRADY is a lawyer of astuteness and experience, and not likely to jest on a subject of practical importance. We are bound to assume, therefore, that he really means to assert that the Republican Party has actually adopted, and practices a creed which threatens the very existence of the Union. In this view of the case, we cannot help considering Mr. BRADY as the most interesting phenomenon which has appeared in the Metropolis since ELLA BURNS. The union of so much talent and learning with so much childlike simplicity, is something with which the public is not yet sufficiently familiar to view it without wonder and admiration. Nobody can help pondering with awe over the mysterious dispensation of Providence which deprives a learned and able lawyer of all his perspicacity and astuteness, the moment he is clothed with the empty honors of "standard-bearer," and makes him see danger to the Government in the Republican Platform at Chicago, and in the attempt of those who believe in it to elect their own candidate in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

There is but one way that we know of for raising Mr. BRADY out of his present afflicted condition, and enabling him to apply to the present political controversy, the acumen and vigor of thought which have made him distinguished at the bar, and that is, the production of "a creed" by the National Democracy for his perusal. With "the practices" of that highly respectable body, Mr. BRADY, as a reader of the newspapers is doubtless perfectly familiar, as the inquiries of Mr. COVODE have thrown a flood of light on this interesting branch of knowledge. So far as they have been revealed they are the worst "practices" we ever heard of, or in which any party ever indulged; and we are perfectly satisfied that the smallest amount of care on the part of the Republicans will enable them to do better. There are very few decent men amongst the Democrats themselves who are not satisfied that if the party were allowed to "practice" much longer as it has practiced for the last four years, it would put the Union in such a condition that even the patriotic exertions of JAMES T. BRADY would be insufficient to save it.

What Mr. BRADY wants now, and what we all want, in order to enable us to make up our mind which way to vote at the approaching election, is a sight of the Democratic "creed." We want to compare it with that of the Republicans. Each of the other parties has got a creed before the world, such as it is. That of the Bell and Everett Party used to be the Constitution of the United States, and King JAMES' version of the Protestant Bible. What it is now we are not quite certain, but it can readily be heard of on application to Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT. What the Republican creed is we all know. The Breckinridge Party want Slavery protected by the Federal Government, as any other kind of property, in all States and Territories. But the National Democracy has so far vouchsafed no such expression of opinion as will enable us to judge whether it is dangerous to the Union or not. It says it is an advocate of Squatter Sovereignty, but subject to the Dred Scott decision, which expressly denies that squatters can meddle with Slavery in any way; and Mr. DOUGLAS has made confusion worse confounded by admitting slave property to stand on the same footing before the law as any other property, and yet denying that it is entitled to the protection of the Courts. If any one will undertake the task of making out the creed which Mr. BRADY proposes to stand by, we shall, all of us, consider seriously whether we will not stand by him.

The Season and Trade.

The brilliant results of the harvest, and of the yet ungathered crops, not only manifest themselves in the money and stock markets, but lend unprecedented activity to all departments of business. The Fall trade has opened with the utmost animation. Strangers, anticipating the return of fashionable New-York, are in possession of the City,—thronging the streets and the stores, testing the capacity of our hotels and places of amusement; and buying and seeing with attentive vigor, and with a desirable economy of time. In expectation of this state of affairs, it is understood that our merchants have made the most liberal preparations. The stocks laid in by jobbers have been larger than in any previous year. Great attention has been paid to the selection and elaboration of the finer articles of dry goods; and, if luxury and self-indulgence be not balked by some unlooked-for reverse, we may expect to see the reign of extravagance which preceded and was temporarily checked by the revulsion of 1857, resumed with augmented sway during the forthcoming season. It is so easy to unlearn the lessons of experience.

One direct result of the sanguine view everybody seems disposed to take of the immediate future, is an almost reckless laxity in the concession of credits. There is not, however, an entire absence of discrimination. The Northwestern buyer, who comes from a State boasting a wheat crop larger by 5,000,000 bushels than ever before, naturally meets with greater indulgence than the Southerner, whose talk is of cotton and corn curtailed by obstinate droughts. Texas, too, has hitherto dealt almost exclusively with this market, and proved a most valuable customer; and Texas not only suffers under the general Southern deficiency, but suffers yet more from the popular excitement arising out of the rumored movement toward negro insurrection.

Our merchants have also experienced too serious damage from the fires, which originated this agitation, to seek Texas custom with eagerness. It is found that few of these people were insured; and the losses, amounting to nearly $500,000, have fallen directly upon New-York houses. With these exceptions, however, the temper of our traders is to the last extreme generous; and few are obliged to seek provincial markets, where an absurdly ambitious spirit of rivalry with New-York impels the dealer to disregard all considerations of mercantile prudence, and sell alike to the safe man and the worthless.

Nor is activity confined to the wholesale trade. All branches of retail business are preparing for a prosperous campaign, with ample equipment for the most serious encounters. Some guage of this animation may be obtained by the inspection of our advertising columns, where the more prompt and enterprising already announce their readiness to satisfy all comers with all imaginable demands and tastes. As that fashionable current, which turns the wheels of this department of traffic, is now pouring into town, we may expect to see the machinery under full headway before the Autumnal equinox.

With such actual and prospective excitements, it is safe to anticipate an enormous Fall trade. Men are no less ready to spend money because they have yet to get it. The circumstance that they have behind them the great staples which command money, and which another hemisphere is eager to buy, is a sufficient warrant for free expenditures; and those whose prospective wealth depends not upon the ownership but upon the movement of these staples, and whose haunt is the Stock rather than the Corn Exchange, equally indulge themselves and their families in flush times like these. It is the old parable of him with the bursting granaries, who desired to eat, drink and be merry, and defied the uncertain future. MANDEVILLE, when he wanted to prove private vices to be public benefits, did so by showing luxury to be the life of trade. This year will only repeat the demonstration.

A NIGGARDLY TRIBUTE.—It is some months since JOHN BROWN, Jr., applied to President GEYFRARD for some account of the enthusiastic subscription of the Haytians in behalf of his father's family. The subscription having been closed, the entire fund is found to be $184 50. The sum does not, even at first sight impress the reader with a sense of its magnitude and liberality; but when we add that the dollars in question are of the Haytian paper currency, each worth no more than six American cents; and that the grand total is actually only *eleven dollars and seven cents*, the splendor of this national testimonial may be realized.

In this case, however, it is a race rather than a republic that is ungrateful. With the attempt at Harper's Ferry, the sympathy of the Haytians, although sufficiently demonstrative in the first instance, was merely the tropical effervescence of a sentiment, recognizing that the negro of Virginia, like the negro of San Domingo, came under similar circumstances from the same continent, where, it may be added, for ages their ancestry had devoted themselves to murdering and enslaving each other. With much of the impulsiveness derived from the intermixture of French blood, these people burst into an explosion of profound sorrow at the fate of Brown, clad themselves in mourning, and out of the dying embers of the flame have raised this monument of their respect to the proposed saviour of the black.

The Japanese Bill.

The Councilmen last night did not touch the Japanese bill. The reason, we believe, was that the Committee to which it was referred have not yet considered the matter. We suggest that they lose no time in doing so. The LELANDS are impatient, and reasonably so, for their pay. If they have incurred the expenses alleged, they are entitled to their money. There is neither sense nor justice in keeping them out of it any longer.

The Committee, it seems, are trying to screen themselves from censure for not publishing the items of the bill, by saying that the LELANDS have not furnished them. We believe this is utterly untrue. Those gentlemen assert that the items were given to the Committee when the bill was first rendered, and that they have been in their hands ever since. It is for the Committee to publish them, if they are to be published at all. The LELANDS would be very glad to see them published, but do not consider themselves at liberty to do so. It is a matter over which the Committee, which ordered the entertainment, have exclusive control.

Now, why is the Committee thus reluctant to give the items to the public? We suspect it is because the bill includes a good many charges which they would not like the public to scrutinize. It is pretty well understood that the board of the sixty or seventy Japs for ten or fifteen days constituted only a small part of the entertainment which they were required to provide. The Committees and their friends had rooms, and kept open house there from the day the affair was first talked about. The Aldermen and Councilmen had the free run of the whole establishment. Suites of rooms were retained for weeks before they were wanted. Some scores of policemen, with their friends, found free quarters there. Dinners, suppers, abundance of champagne, with plenty of cigars, liquors, &c., all of the best brand, were furnished to almost everybody that chose to come. Indeed, they say that the whole number of Aldermen, lobbymen, reporters, loafers and their respective friends taken care of during the stay of the Japanese was not far from seven hundred and fifty. The orders of the Committee, moreover, were to supply everything that was called for, and to see that it was of the best quality, regardless of expense.

If this is a correct statement of the affair, we may expect to see rather a formidable list of items, whenever the Committee shall conclude to let them see the light. It will, perhaps, be something like this:

Board of 67 Japanese 14 days, at $10 each per day	$9,380
Rooms retained 20 days	3,000
Board of 30 Aldermen and Councilmen 40 days, with parlors, &c., at $10 each	12,000
Champagne for themselves and friends—all thirsty souls—150 bottles per day	12,000
Brandy, cigars, &c	3,000
Supper at the ball for 7,500 persons, at $2 each	15,000
Champagne for do.. 9,000 bottles	18,000
Rent of rooms, lights, extra waiters, &c., at ball	5,000
Breakage of glass and crockery	1,500
Flowers for bouquets	1,500
Loss of business from regular guests turned away	10,000
Incidentals, &c	2,000
Total	$91,380

This would give about the aggregate of the LELANDS' bill, and is probably something such a statement as we shall get when the account is submitted to public inspection. Then will come the $14,000 additional from the Committee for Carriage hire, gloves, white hats, &c., &c., to make up the round aggregate of $105,000.

The Common Council should take action on this matter at once. If the bill is to be paid, let them so direct. If not, let them refuse to pay it,—and then the LELANDS will have their remedy. They can sue the City, and when the matter gets into Court, we shall be apt to know something about it.

The Opening of the Opera House.

The doors of that social temple of Janus, the Academy of Music, are once more open; the truce of the Summer is over, and the war of the "world" is once more begun. Again the small peddlers of Fourteenth-street cry themselves hoarse with tempting offers of "books of the operer, Eytalian and English;" again the venders of perennial bouquets beslege the lobby; again the sons and daughters of fashion in complete panoply resume the tournament of *ton*. The formal inauguration of the "season" took place last night with due solemnity.

As our forefathers at a wedding used to throw an old shoe after the bride for luck, so the managers of the Academy at this auspicious moment invariably throw an old opera after their new-come audience. Last night they selected "La Sonnambula" for this sacred purpose. But for the want of ushers and of a tenor, the most fastidious could hardly have quarreled with the way in which the thing was done. As ushers are of use only to people who don't know their way; and as it is entirely the fault of BELLINI that a tenor is required in the opera of "La Sonnambula," we don't know that any reasonable person ought to complain of the absence of either, but since reasonable persons, unfortunately, do not constitute an absolute majority of the opera-going world, we must advise the managers of the Academy in their own interest to provide both before attempting their second success.

The intrusively important *rôle* of *Elvino* aside, there was much to applaud in last night's cast of the opera. The orchestra has been civilized since the last season, also the chorus, and the choruses of the "Sonnambula" were very happily performed. Miss PATTI, though looking more delicately interesting than we could wish to see her after a Summer's repose, was in admirable voice, and well deserved the encore which she brilliantly won for that ecstasy of musical bubbles with which BELLINI in the last act has set forth the final triumph of innocence unjustly suspected. ARODIO bore himself well and unctuously as *Count Rodolpho*, though he still inaists on getting himself up like a cross between the volunteer colonel and the mail-steamer captain.

The house was handsomely filled, strangers from the sunny South and the windy West largely predominating. The New-York opera world perhaps ought to be, but certainly is not at its post, and a few of our municipal tyrants accordingly availed themselves of the opportunity to represent the City. Two or three weeks, however, will change all this, and so success to the season of 1860–61!

Explanatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The origin of the story of a Texas clergyman breaking himself of the habit of profane swearing, and learning to read the Bible, which in one form or another has helped make the "Minor Topics," "Jottings," &c., of the *Press*, is this:

Last Winter, when Col. FORD was watching CORTINAS on the Rio Grande, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, agent of the Bible Society, was distributing Bibles on both sides of the river, and in both camps. In an account of the matter, Mr. THOMPSON said Col. FORD was learning to read the *Mexican* Bible, and was breaking himself of the habit of swearing. Some editor in the interior of the State made an "item" announcing that Mr. THOMPSON himself was achieving the two results, of correcting his language and improving his reading without spelling.

While it is foolish to attribute the story to Northern "malice," "bigotry," &c., it is equally simple to charge such immorality or general ignorance upon Texas ministers. It is true some of them might read better without disadvantage, but they do not swear, and are not so ignorant as the report indicates. The above is the true origin of the story.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE DE GROOT SWINDLE.

Further Particulars in the History of the Case—Flagrant character of the Award—Position of Secretary Floyd.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

It is understood that the De Groot case is now in the hands of the President for revision, on the ground that the Secretary of War positively refused to hear testimony against the claim. BATES, the partner of KELLOGG, called on Secretary FLOYD, a few days ago, with a view of representing his own claims, and of stating the facts of the case, but was rudely repulsed without a hearing. It seems that the decision in favor of DE GROOT was a foregone conclusion, and the Secretary was impatient at the presentation of new obstacles. The case was referred to him by way of appeal from the award of Secretary COBB, and he is determined not to disappoint the hopes of those who confided in his liberality. What will be the decision of the President remains to be seen; I confess, however, that I have but faint hopes that he will withhold his assent from this iniquitous scheme of plunder. He has stood by Mr. FLOYD in six troubles, and it is not probable that he will desert him in the seventh.

The full statement of the case presented in my last letter shows that DE GROOT had abandoned his contract before the appropriation failed, and that he was succeeded by KELLOGG and BATES. The truth is, DE GROOT was dismissed by MECHLIN and ALEXANDER on the 3d March, 1856, for nonperformance of the contract with the Government, to which they, and not he, were responsible in a bond of $30,000. MECHLIN and ALEXANDER were notified after this date that there was an appropriation of some $200,000, and that some millions of brick were wanted immediately. This fact of itself shows that the allegations of DE GROOT, upon which his impudent demand upon the Treasury is based, are utterly false. He did not fail in consequence of the refusal of the Government to make appropriations, as he alleges in his memorial to Congress, but from mismanagement. Neither did he, as he pretends, turn over the brick-yard and fixtures to Government, under the resolution of 1857, but the property was forfeited to MECHLIN and ALEXANDER, by his failure to comply with his engagements with them, and he was ousted, as above stated, on March 3, 1856. These facts are stated by Secretary COBB, in his award; and yet the report of Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, of March 19, 1860, ignores all these facts, and repeatedly reiterates the falsehood that DEGROOT surrendered property to the Government in 1857, which had been in the possession of MECHLIN and ALEXANDER, or their sub-contractors, KELLOGG and BATES, for more than twelve months.

It is amazing that the Committee of the District of Columbia should have made the absurd and false statements contained in their report, (House Report, 103,) and the fact can only be explained in the supposition that they took the interested statements of lobbymen instead of referring to Capt. MEIGS, Secretary COBB, and the public records. But stranger still is the fact that this Committee of Congress should have adopted the despicable logic of the lobby in their construction of the resolution of March 3, 1857. That resolution, as recited in my last, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with all the parties interested in the brick contract, "on principles of justice and equity, all damages, losses and liabilities incurred or sustained by said parties." One of the express conditions of that contract was that it should be void if the contractors failed to supply the brick, or otherwise fall short of their engagements. Another express condition was that the contract would cease if Congress failed to make appropriations. The parties did fail to fulfill their engagements, while appropriations were yet in hand; and Congress did cease to make appropriations. Yet in the face of these facts of record, stated by Mr. COBB, the Committee of the District of Columbia, in their report on the De Groot claim, submitted March 19, 1860, by Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, have the coolness to argue that this man DE GROOT is not only entitled to compensation for his losses incurred in preparing the brick-yard, but that he is entitled to constructive damages upon his possible profits, on the manufacture of all the brick which Capt. MEIGS had thought necessary to complete the aqueduct, although Congress refused to make the appropriations to that extent, and although DE GROOT failed to furnish the bricks which were wanted! This report quotes the words of the resolution, which will be found above, and remarks: "These words embrace unsatisfied expenditures, damages and *profits*; and under a proper construction of the resolution the Secretary of the Treasury would have allowed the memorialist not only for the amount of his expenditures, over and above his receipts, *but also such fair profits as the contract would have yielded*, together with the damages he may have sustained by the interruption of his business, &c. *The language of the resolution is susceptible of no other meaning.*" The most charitable way of explaining this monstrous construction of the resolution is to suppose that the report was prepared by a lobbyist for the Committee, and accepted by the latter without examination. Gross neglect of duty is their best excuse. No one can read the document without feeling that it is the language of an interested party, rather than the calm and dispassionate judgment of a Committee of Congress.

In this report DE GROOT claims a profit of $3 50 on the thousand bricks. But Secretary FLOYD, in that spirit of enlarged liberality to claimants on the Government, which has characterized his administration, has granted $4 per thousand. Poor DE GROOT, though persevering, and not over scrupulous, could not be permitted to cheat himself while the whole-souled FLOYD holds the purse-strings. It is a maxim of criminal law, that "it is better that ninety-and-nine guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer;" and as the complement of this, in the civil administration, Mr. FLOYD thinks it better that ninety-and-nine dollars should be stolen from the Treasury by speculators than that $1 should be withheld from an honest claimant.

It is remarkable that DE GROOT, in his application to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the resolution of 1857, states his expenses and liabilities at $67,983, while a letter from the same firm, DARLING & Co., to which he belonged, stated, about three weeks before they gave up one contract, that their outlays and liabilities were $36,000.

This firm was utterly bankrupt before this time and incapable of paying their workmen. I have it on the best authority, that one of them attempted to silence an importunate Irish laborer by offering him his coat, which the fellow coolly accepted, but was afterwards induced to restore.

Secretary FLOYD is aware that his political existence is drawing to a speedy and final termination, and he proposes to make hay while the sun shines. I had supposed that the exposure of his operations in iron would have had the effect of staying his ruthless hand, if restitution for past outrages was out of the question; but he deigns not to defend himself against the charge before an outraged and indignant public, and the hand which he employed in writing out his confessions, is diligent in computing compound interest and exorbitant profits upon fraudulent claims.

It is confidently stated here that DE GROOT, instead of staying here to fulfill his contract, in 1856, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre—whether by way of doing penance for past offences, I will not undertake to say.

I have lately met with a very unique and valuable article of Japanese manufacture, at a bindery in this city, of which I send you specimens. The article referred to is a paper for book-binding, as strong and durable as Morocco, which it very much resembles. It is both plain and printed, or stamped, with various figures or colors. It is said to be made of mulberry bark. It was brought to this country on board the *Powhatan*, recently arrived at Philadelphia, for Lieut. BROOKE, and is to be applied in binding nearly a hundred volumes for him, by Mr. EDWARD LITCHFIELD. Does not this beautiful, and to us, new specimen of Japanese manufacture, suggest the idea that we may have much to learn of that strange people, and that we may at no distant day have a flourishing commerce with them?

The course of "honest" JOHN LETCHER in coming out for DOUGLAS, takes the Breckinridgers all aback, and may be regarded as the last ounce upon the camel's hump. Much as they have ranted and raved, and brow-beaten honest men in times past, I own to a little touch of pity for their deplorable case. Virginia, which never faltered in seventy years, may now be set down as recreant, faithless, lost! If any doubt existed before, the desertion of honest JOHN removes it. He has no affinity with disunion, and the leaven of Rufnerism still exhibits itself in this singular break. JOHN LETCHER knows that henceforth the balance of power in Virginia is on the west side of the Blue Ridge, and that he who pins his faith to the ultra negroism of the first families in the east, will depend upon a broken reed. CLINGMAN, too, is deserting, after a ten years' service. OBSERVER.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

LAMENTABLE CONDITION OF NEW-MEXICO.

The soldiers who were turned over to the civi authorities at Fort Davis, TEXAS, for hanging a man who attempted to stab a trooper, in a bar-room, have all been released except one private, there being no direct evidence against them.

Another of Major RUFF's official reports, relative to his engagements with the Indians, is before us. On the 15th of July he came upon a camp of above 60 lodges, containing more than 300 Indians, who fled, being warned of his approach. He destroyed the camps, and took a large number of buffalo robes, guns, bows, arrows, ammunition, &c. Three warriors, described as brave, fearless fellows, were killed in attempting to "stampede" the Major's horses. In consequence of the wearying nature of his late exploits, Major RUFF has been granted a temporary leave of absence from the field, his place as chief officer of the expedition being taken by Brevet Lieut.-Col. PORTER. He (Major RUFF) is detailed to command at Fort Union, which was some time since vacated by Major SIMONSON.

A detachment of company F, Rifles, recently surprised and attacked a band of hostile Navajoes on the Rio Grande. Four Indians were killed.

The whole of the Fifth Infantry had arrived in the Department of New-Mexico on the 12th of August. The oxen needed rest and would tarry some time at Santa Fé. Corn and grass, all through New-Mexico, are said to be exceedingly scarce. This fact has materially retarded the progress of the Utah troops, whose oxen have died by scores. Over 50 (belonging to the Fifth Infantry) actually fell and perished on the road between Taos and Santa Fé.

Maj. RUFF reports the same want of rain and grass in the regions over which he traveled. Out of 273 horses, with which he marched from head-quarters, ten weeks' service incapacitated 154 for further duty, and the 139 reported serviceable are very weak. "The scarcity of grain is everywhere so great that poor people of the Territory are said to be in a starving condition. Until the new crop comes in there will be not only great embarrassment attending the military operations of the Department, but much suffering amongst the inhabitants." So says Col. FAUNTLEROY.

It is worthy of remark that the telegraphic reports relative to Indian affairs are seldom borne out by the official communications of army officers. Within a few weeks four instances of this fact have been noticed.

OPERATIONS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The partial completion of the new launching ways, has attracted a large number of visitors to the Brooklyn yard within the past week. The most erroneous description of this splendid work are now going the rounds of the papers. The real cost of the entire ways is $115,000. They are said to resemble the great "launching basin", at Cherbourg; and to surpass a somewhat similar affair in Plymouth dock-yard. The Brooklyn ways consist of two immense parallel granite walls, 351 feet in length, sloping down to 10 feet below high water mark. Timbers will be placed on these, along which the new-built ships may slide into the water. The difficulties experienced in preparing the foundations were very formidable. Coffer dams were sunk, and a vast quantity of "cob-work" timbers, stones, the foundations of old wooden launching ways, the old Key well, and the mill-dam, which existed when the Jersey prison-ship of the Revolution was moored on Wallabout Bay; all these were excavated, and removed from the bottom; 3,000 piles were then driven down 26 feet, and on this solid foundation rests the whole body of the masonry. A vast ship-house—the Western—covers the entire structure. A splendid caisson, or gate-house, will be erected at the lower end, near the water; and in case of necessity, ships requiring repairing can be dragged bodily out of the water on the ways. The Prince de Joinville, when visiting the navy-yard, asserted that for all practical purposes, the Brooklyn launching apparatus was superior to that of Cherbourg, although not so ornamental.

As the work on the *Wabash* progresses, it magnifies. A single forenoon's operations yesterday resulted in over 300 feet of rotten outside planking from above water-mark ("the waves' beating-place") being cut away. Whether her inside timbers are proportionably bad remains to be seen.

To-morrow forenoon 8 nine-inch guns, prepared for the corvette *Cumberland*, and a large amount of shell, will be dispatched to the *Pawnee* at Philadelphia, whose equipment for sea is to be vigorously proceeded with. A bold attempt to steal a man-of-war boat from the *North Carolina*, was made yesterday in open day at the navy-yard, by an Irishtown pirate. He was caught and delivered of his plunder.

About $33,000 were yesterday paid to the naval officers attached to the New-York station.

State Lands in the City.

The following is the act passed at the last session of the Legislature: "To authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the Corporation of the City of New-York to purchase the same."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The State Engineer and Surveyor is hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to cause an actual survey to be made of all the space of ground and soil of the Hudson and East Rivers, which has already been in whole or in part, reclaimed and filled in, either by natural accretion or otherwise, and *which lies outside of and adjoining the grants made to the Corporation of the City of New-York*, under the Montgomery charter, granted to said City on the fifteenth day of January, seventeen hundred and thirty, or *by any other charter or grant to the said City from the State*, and to make a return of such survey to the Commissioners of the Land-office. The expense of such survey shall be paid in the manner now provided by law, in regard to surveys made under the direction of said Commissioners.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the Land-office, upon such survey being made, *are hereby authorized and empowered to grant, convey and release, to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, all the interest of the State in and to the lands so surveyed*, or any part thereof, and in and to any claim or right of action in favor of the people of the State, against the Corporation of said City, for the use and occupation thereof, *upon such terms as the said Commissioners shall deem equitable* in view of the expenses incurred by the Corporation of said City, its grantees or lessees, in reclaiming said lands and improving the same.

SEC. 3. If the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall determine to accept the grant, conveyance and release, specified in the preceding second section, upon the terms which shall be fixed by the Commissioners of the Land-office, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of said City, and he is hereby authorized and directed to raise the amount of the purchase money to be paid for such grant, conveyance and release, by a loan upon the credit of the Corporation of said City, to be secured by bonds of said Corporation, to be known and distinguished as "real estate bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," which bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable from the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the debts of the Corporation of said City, on the usual quarter days, for the payment of interest on the stocks or other funded debts of said Corporation; and the principal thereof shall be redeemable from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of said Corporation, at such period as the said Comptroller may deem advisable, not exceeding thirty years from the time they are issued, provided, however, that the said bonds shall not be disposed of by the Comptroller for less than their par value.

SEC. 4. The bonds specified in the last preceding section shall be signed by the said Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the said Corporation; and upon the acceptance of the said grant, release and conveyance, as in the said section provided, the faith of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be deemed and taken to be irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal thereof, with the interest thereon, as the same shall respectively become due and payable.

SEC. 5. All the lands which shall be acquired by the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by virtue of this act, shall, from the time they are so acquired, be deemed to be pledged to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of said City, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of said City, to assume and take the same charge of the said lands, and to prevent encroachments thereon, as he is by law required to do in respect to the other lands, and real estate belonging to the Corporation of said City; and any and all income arising from the rents or otherwise of the said lands, and which may be received by the said Corporation after they have so acquired said lands, are hereby pledged to the Sinking Fund for the payment of the interest on the debt of said City, and shall be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City, and by them be applied in the same manner as the other revenue pledged to the Sinking Fund.

SEC. 6. The grant, conveyance and release, authorized by the second section of this act, shall not in any manner affect or impair the rights of any person or persons, now or heretofore holding a lease or leases of any of said lands from the Co... missioners of the Land Office, or affect or impair any ... tion which such person or persons ... may have against the Mayor, Aldermen and Common... of said City, for the use and occupation of said lands ... by the Corporation of said City, its lessees and grantees.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Comptro... of the City of New-York, and he is hereby authorized, directed, *to purchase and acquire, in the name and for the benefit of the Corporation of said City, any title, claim or interest which any person or persons may have as grantee or grantees, lessee or lessees of the State, in or to any of the lands surveyed as in this act provided*; and also to compromise, settle and pay off, upon such terms as he shall deem most advantageous to the Corporation of said City, any and all claims, rights of action and demands of every description, which any person or persons, or his or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, now have, or may or can have, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, arising from or growing out of the use or occupation of said lands or any part thereof, by the Corporation of said City, its grantees or lessees. And the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to raise the money which may be required to make such purchase, compromise, settlement and payment, by a loan upon the credit of the Corporation of said City, to be secured and paid in the manner provided in the third and fourth sections of this act for securing and paying the loan therein authorized, and all the provisions of said third and fourth sections, in relation to the loan therein mentioned, and the issue of bonds and the payment of the principal and interest thereon, shall apply to the bonds hereby authorized to be issued to secure the loan authorized by this section.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed or deemed in any manner to affect or impair the title of the State to any lands which may hereafter be formed or made around said City by alluvial deposits or filling-in beyond the limits of the City, as fixed by the said Montgomery Charter, or to authorize the sale thereof otherwise than in pursuance of existing laws; but all such lands shall be deemed the property of the people of this State, and subject alone to their control and disposal.

SEC. 9. The provisions of Article four, title five, chapter nine, part first, of the Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any sale, conveyance or purchase authorized by this act, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

City Politics.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DOUGLAS CLUB.

About one hundred members of the Twenty-second Ward Democracy assembled last evening at their head-quarters, which are located in a liquor-store, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue. The Chair was taken by Mr. GEO. W. MCLEAN, who stated that extensive preparations were in progress for a mass meeting to be held at Jones' Wood, the 12th inst., at which, beside a host of talent, might be expected an address from Mr. DOUGLAS, and probably one from Mr. JOHNSON. He further stated that he had reported the Club as being three hundred strong, and assured them that what was wanting in strength would be made up in enthusiasm.

After some preliminary business, Col. VOSBURGH made a short speech, in which he recommended the appointment of a Committee of six to make arrangements for music, &c., for the proposed mass-meeting on the 12th.

The President here stated that he took his seat there not as a Tammany man, nor as a Mozart man, but as a true Democrat, and he wanted to show their friends in the country that New-York was alive.

A VOICE—I move ye have that power, Mr. President.

Mr. MCLEAN proceeded to speak enthusiastically of the ticket, and was duly applauded, a voice calling out, "That's the ticket."

The Committee, consisting of James Mahony, Geo. Curren, James Keely, S. Cornell, Dr. Setler and J. A. Page, was then appointed, and at the request of an enthusiastic individual, the name of the President was added. GEO. MULLIGAN, DENNIS SULLIVAN and Mr. O'DEA, were then proposed, but the last-named gentleman elegantly remarked that "too much cookery would spoil the broth," and declined serving.

Col. VOSBURGH then called upon Mr. J. DAGGETT HUNT, who arose and delivered a long speech, enforcing his remarks by several heavy blows on the table, which narrowly escaped taking effect on a reporter, who was sitting near him taking notes. Mr. HUNT pitched into everything which at all savored of Republicanism, and remarked that their legislation both at Albany and in the Board of Aldermen was anything but good and everything that was bad. In particular he condemned the law passed by the last Legislature, which he said "repealed the property qualification, and made the negro the equal of the white man at the ballot-box."

Here a gentleman (who had evidently imbibed) exclaimed, "Never, never, Sir; no negro is goin' to marry *my* sister."

Mr. HUNT was proceeding, but a gentleman requested him to leave the negro alone and give them DOUGLAS. "Give you DOUGLAS?" said he; "O! yes, I will give ye DOUGLAS, and I hope you'll have him. He is the man you want. I am sorry I detained you so long—[A VOICE—You're welcome, Sir,—you're welcome]—but I dedicate myself to the interests of the Democratic Party from this moment." [Applause.]

The gentleman who wouldn't let a negro marry his sister, then took the floor and held forth amid some fun. He spoke of the great orator who had just sat down, and wished that he (the speaker) was the only man who could explain true Democratic principles. He wanted full liberty to do so.

A VOICE—You must get it.

[Here one of the reporters was about to leave, when the orator exclaimed:] "What are you going for? You chronicle what he (Mr. HUNT) said, but you won't chronicle me, and I am a better orator than ever you heard. Yes, he was a good orator, and he knew what he was about. They must either refuse to support the negro, or discard him."

A VOICE—Ah! leave the poor negro alone: he's doin' nothin' to you.

He continued to speak at random for some time, and at length gave way for others, who took their turn in abusing Republicans and all connected therewith.

BRECKINRIDGE MEETING IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, comprising the Sixth Congressional District, was held at the corner of Houston and Allen streets last night. There was not a very large assemblage. Mr. J. W. LEWIS called the meeting to order and nominated Dr. SHEPARD as President, which was carried. A long list of Vice-Presidents was then read and adopted. Mr. SHEPARD then stated that the object of the meeting was to ratify the nomination of ISAAC LAWRENCE for Congress, who was suggested by the Breckinridge Central Committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE was then introduced to the meeting, and made a few remarks, stating that he was not a candidate for office of his own personal choice, but as it had become incumbent on every man who had the prosperity of the Union at heart to come forward and work with might and main for the welfare of these United States, he had been induced to accept the nomination, and if elected would act fearlessly and honorably. The speaker was listened to attentively, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Several other gentlemen, among whom were J. W. LEWIS and Mr. VAN LOON, addressed the assemblage, all denouncing Hon. JOHN COCHRANE as a renegade to his party and unworthy of the support of true Democrats.

The meeting dispersed with cheers for J. C. BRECKINRIDGE for the Presidency, and ISAAC LAWRENCE for Congress.

WIDE-AWAKE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Committee of arrangements of the Wide-Awakes for the City and County of New-York met yesterday afternoon at the Republican Head-quarters and completed their organization. Wm. GILLESPIE was chosen President of the Committee. Sub-Committees on Fire-works, reception, &c., were appointed. It is understood that the Wide-Awakes of the different Wards will arrange to entertain each their share of visitors who visit the City on the 3rd of October to participate in the great Wide-Awake demonstration. All Communications from other organizations should be addressed to the Grand Marshal, J. H. HOBART WARD.

WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

This Club met at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, and completed their organization by electing the following persons as permanent officers: President—SILAS C. HERRING. Vice-Presidents—John Missing, R. Mason, Wm. F. T. Chapman, G. Storm, James Fairman, John Commerford, J. A. Phillips, Phillip Stoppeelein, Benjamin Hague, Francis Lambert, Jacob Herman. Recording Secretary—James Leary. Corresponding Secretary—F. J. Tucker. The meeting was composed almost wholly of young mechanics, who were very enthusiastic. Twenty persons were appointed from among the members of the Club as an artillery corps. They then adjourned to meet at the Central Campaign Club-room on Monday evening next.

CITY WIDE-AWAKES.

A regular meeting of this organization was held at No. 638 Broadway, last evening, and a Committee appointed to decide upon a uniform to be adopted by the Club. An invitation to attend the mass meeting at Jersey City on Wednesday evening was received, but as the Club are not yet provided with a uniform, it was decided that such members as desired to attend should accompany the Ninth Ward Wide-Awakes, who had generously offered to provide them with a uniform for the occasion.

EIGHTH WARD LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

At a regular meeting of this Club, held at Spring-street Hall last evening, School-Commissioner TUCKER in the chair, an invitation was received and accepted from the Jersey City Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club to attend the mass meeting to be held there on Wednesday evening. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held at the Head-quarters of the Club, Spring-street Hall, at an early day.

THE RAIL-SPLITTERS.

The Eighteenth Ward Rail-Splitters held a large meeting last night, at KICHNER's, corner of Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, when they enlisted a large number, and were addressed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Esq., who presented them with a picture of an axe, with the words, "Rail-Splitters," "Abe Lincoln" on it.

EIGHTEENTH WARD DOUGLAS CLUB.

This Club met corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, and made arrangements for an open air meeting on Friday next.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

SINGLE WICKET MATCH AT BEDFORD BETWEEN SADLER AND BRETT FOR $20 A SIDE.

This match took place at Bedford, L. I., on Monday, and resulted in favor of Sadler, who is an old single-wicket player, his style of batting beating Brett's best efforts to take his wicket, by his plan of giving out at good length balls many of which passed him. He also put up any number of catches for a full match. In his score of 25 were seven wides, 4 doubles and singles, got by good leg hits and drives and dashing play. He received 160 balls from Brett, who was bowled by him in the first innings on the thirteenth ball. A drinking tent was erected, and drinking and betting were going on during the match, which practice is well calculated to bring Cricket into disrepute.

AMERICANS OF LONG ISLAND VS. AMERICANS OF NEWARK.

A Cricket match will be played at the East New-York ground on Wednesday, commencing at 9 o'clock. Several Base-Ball players from the Atlantic, Excelsior, and other long Island Ball Clubs, will play against the Jerseymen; and the match will for that reason alone be an interesting one.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. HARLEM.

These Clubs played a match at Bedford on Monday, on the Atlantic's ground, which was attended by about a thousand spectators. The match was quite largely in favor of the Atlantics, who stood 28 to 8. The Atlantics' batting was very heavy, and gave Harlem enough to do.

The Harlemites were not up to their usual mark either at the bat or field.

At a collation given by the Atlantics after the match, Mr. Dingee made some remarks when delivering the ball, which were responded to by Mr. Phelps in a very neat and friendly manner, and all parted with the utmost good feeling. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c.	5	2	Wood, c.	2	2
Smith, 3d b.	1	4	McKeller, p.	3	1
McMahon, c. f.	1	4	Freeborn, l. f.	4	0
Price, p.	6	1	Liscomb, 2d b.	3	1
Bliss, 1st b.	5	2	Hughes, s.	2	1
P. O'Brien, s.	3	2	Dunn, 3d b.	3	1
Jo. Oliver, l. f.	3	3	Marsh, 1st b.	3	1
Tickner, 2d b.	2	5	Thompson, r. f.	3	1
Sunsoth, r. f.	1	5	Howard, c. f.	4	0
Total	28		Total	8	

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Atlantic	1	8	1	0	2	4	6	3	3	28
Harlem	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	8

UMPIRE—Mr. Flanly, Excelsior.

SCORERS—T. Willetts for Harlem; Geo. R. Rogers for Atlantic.

LEXINGTON VS. BALTIC.

A rather interesting game was played between the above Clubs on Monday afternoon, at the Red House, Harlem, the Lexingtons proving victors. Toward the end the play was very close, both sides batting finely, and the fielders being very active.

SCORE:

LEXINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	BALTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Moss, c.	2	4	Lewis, p.	4	1
Meeks, short.	3	3	Kitleman, 1st b.	5	1
Holland, 1st b.	2	4	Brewer, c. f.	4	1
Armstrong, c. f.	2	3	Estes, 3d b.	4	1
Lloyd, p.	2	3	Leland, 2d b.	3	2
T. Gillet, 3d b.	5	1	Durell, c.	2	3
Phenes, 2d b.	3	2	Cooper, short.	1	3
Myers, r. f.	5	1	Fisher, c. f.	3	2
Colgate, l. f.	3	2	Dyer, l. f.	1	3
Total	23		Total	17	

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Lexington	5	2	5	1	0	4	2	1	3	23
Baltic	1	4	2	0	0	2	4	0	4	17

UMPIRE—Mr. W. H. Rowe, of the Champion Club.

SCORERS—Lexington, M. F. W. Kemp; Baltic, W. H. Lippincott.

Interesting from Hayti.

AMOUNT OF THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE JOHN BROWN FUND—CONCORDAT WITH THE COURT OF ROME—DESTRUCTION OF SANTA ANNA'S RESIDENCE BY FIRE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Dates from Port au Prince are to Aug. 11. The terms and extent of the Haytien subscription to the John Brown fund are set forth in the following letter from General RICHE, in *L'Avenir* of Cape Haytien, of the 5th instant:

CAPE HAYTIEN, Aug. 2, 1860.

Nethereould Augustin Riché, Adjutant-General, Provisional Commander of the place and of the Commune of Grande Rivière du Nord, to Monsieur Delorme:

SIR: Inclosed I have the pleasure to transmit to you advices published at Grande Rivière du Nord, bearing the date of the 7th of March last, concerning the subscriptions to the John Brown fund. At the end of these advices is added a list of the names of the subscribers who have paid the several amounts. The sum subscribed amounts to one hundred and eighty-four dollars, fifty centimes, in Hayti currency, and ten piasters more. I am very truly yours, RICHE.

The Haytian dollar is about equal in value to six cents of our currency. The following are a few of the names of the contributors, given to show in what amounts the subscriptions are made: General of Division, ten piasters; Adjt.-Gen. RICHE, fifty dollars; Col. P. CORNEBEL, eight dollars; Commandant Quartermaster NOEL CELESTIN, eight dollars; Counselor of ETIENNE M. CELESTIN, eight dollars; Colonel Second Corps Gend'armes, fifty centimes, etc., etc.

The difficulties of so long standing between the Haytian and Papal Governments have been finally settled by a concordat, which is thus officially announced in the Government paper, *Le Moniteur Haitien*:

"During the round made by his Excellency the President of Hayti in the north of the island, the inhabitants, as the Secretary of State has very well remarked to the Senate, have quite generally requested him to provide them above all things with the enjoyment of peace, and the blessings of education and of religion.

His constant reply was, that he guaranteed them peace, provided every citizen made an effort to contribute his share to the accomplishment of this effect; and in regard to public instruction, he remarked, that many schools had already been established, and that new ones would be organized as soon as there was a sufficient demand for them in the different sections of the country; that in this respect every one should strive to do the best he could for his children from such as were already established. With respect to religion, finally, he said, that Government had never lost sight of this prolific source of all the duties which man had to fulfill in the course of his life—that a concordat had been concluded with the Court of Rome, and that when the time shall have arrived at which this concordat is expected to produce the good effects hoped from it, religion would find itself established in Hayti upon the most solid foundation."

We hear of the entire destruction of the costly residence of Gen. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, at St. Thomas, by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The particulars, as far as they have transpired, are given in the following letter:

On Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock my quarter of the town was roused by terrible cries. They proceeded from an Englishman, who shouted to the utmost stretch of his lungs, "Fire! fire! on SANTA ANNA'S hill!" We all rushed in the direction of the place indicated, and there were witnesses to the sad spectacle of a conflagration before us.

General ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA, the EX-Dictator of Mexico, arrived in our town about two years ago, and purchased, within a few days after his arrival, one of the handsomest pieces of property in this vicinity, situated on the top of a hill, and commanding one of the most magnificent prospects that one can desire at St. Thomas. His object in this purchase is generally rumored to have been a desire to oblige the former proprietor of it. He bought it, such as it was, furniture and other appurtenances included, and paid 205,000 francs for it—an enormous sum for a residence in our *dear* capital, and one which surprised all those who heard of it. Ever since the time of this bargain he constantly employed his fifty workmen per day, and these were men who, without him, would have been obliged to beg their bread from door to door. He made them construct enormous walls all around his place, which by these constant improvements he gradually converted into the attractive object of the entire vicinity. This eminence, which but a little while ago was quite an insignificant spot, is now the most fashionable promenade of our most aristocratic citizens.

While the General was yet engaged in putting it into a condition suitable to his taste, and after having spent on it the additional sum of at least 15,000 francs, some mischievous parties broke into it on the evening of the 4th and set it on fire. In less than an hour and a half it was entirely consumed, and presented nothing but the ruins of a conflagration to the eye.

The morning was luckily quite calm, and scarcely a breath of wind was stirring. Had this not been so, the numerous sparks would have set fire to a large part of St. Thomas, and devasted the town. The perpetrators of this abominable act are thus far unknown, and I fear that in spite of the most energetic searches of the police they will escape from the rigors of our laws.

The General, it is said, does not intend to raise another building over the ruins of the old one; and has he not cause to prefer dedicating them to his country, as an indelible monument of the infamous act which is so base a recompense for his generous sentiments?

The following letter from LAMARTINE to the editor of the *Progress* appears in the columns of that journal. It is introduced by the Editor with an appeal in behalf of M. DE LAMARTINE to his Haytien readers. "Let the names of the sons of Africa," he concludes, "and of their descendants, occupy a brilliant page in the last volume of M. DE LAMARTINE, where will be printed the names of all the subscribers to his works, the most beautiful, the most sublime which human genius has conceived:"

PARIS, July 15, 1860.

To Mr. E. Heurtelon, Editor of the Progres:

SIR: An indisposition has suspended my reply, but it has not suspended my sense of obligation to you. Allow me to express it to you across the seas. Sentiments like yours and mine have nothing to do with distance. Act with that spontaneous zeal of heart which has already made you feel, and speak, and act.

Abandoned by my fellow-citizens to misfortunes incurred in behalf of their safety, and of which the consequences weigh upon others beside myself, it is pleasant for me to find, in a distant country, and among a distant people, a soul which I can scarcely find in Europe.

My obstinate wish is the only bread for thousands of excellent men, who suffer hunger, nor thirst on my account; assist this labor of devotion to finish its work before I bid adieu to the joys and sorrows of this earth.

I devoted fifteen years of my speech, of my writing, of my life, to the liberty of the young race in the midst of which you dwell. Would that now it would aid me in its turn in my efforts to rehabilitate myself by means of my writings.

Yours, with many thanks, across the distant waters, LAMARTINE.

No. 43 RUE VILLE-L'EVEQUE.

Relief for the Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Wm. A. White	$50	"A Friend", per Rev. E. A.	10
All Angels (Episc.) Church New-York	40	E. B. Bruen	5
C. W. H.	2	Thos. W. Humes, Knoxville, Tenn.	10
O. Ward	5	Temple Emanuel	50
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100	P.	25
C. F. Hammond, Crown Point	10	Com. A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy	15
C. P. Dike	5	C. T. G.	10
F.	2	Capt. Ezra Nye	25
W. L. King	50	St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I.	76
Albany	5		
Total			$496
Previously acknowledged			$10,622
Total			$11,118

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

The Committee have forwarded $8,500, and will remit, per *Arabia*, on Wednesday next, the funds received by 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

New-York, July 2d, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

A Genuine Hair Restorative.—TWENTY-FIVE thousand gross sold in one year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S Hair Restorative has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the hair. If you want a genuine hair restorative, buy Prof. O. J. WOOD'S. His article, at an expense of over $400,000, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of more than seven years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people in its favor. Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year. What stronger evidence of its restorative properties can be produced? Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Evergreen Trees
SHOULD BE PLANTED
NOW,
while the ground is moist and before the September rains come.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 9 EAST 34TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and elocution. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MADAME C. MEARS' BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Browning's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st., (near 6th-av.)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Her school advertisement may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., of the booksellers of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. W. Havens, Esq., No. 67 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully located on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 19th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. Y. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Rev. J. Cruden, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STERRS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the city. Private classes from 5 to 6 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 18th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 9 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

For circulars, &c., apply as above.

$120 PER YEAR. | **COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,** COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Prepares for Business or College. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.

R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 19. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on the 19th of September next. Special supervision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1,309 WEST 23D-ST.—This school, conducted on the most approved German plan, aims at the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, the physical perfection and the moral well-being of its pupils. Numerous highly qualified teachers, native and foreign, employed in the English, German, French and Spanish departments. Boys prepared for business or College. Separate department for girls, in which plain and ornamental needlework are taught. Gymnasium superintended by competent gymnasts in both departments. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Term begins Sept. 10. Circulars, giving very full particulars, may be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 10th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $300 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Near Rolling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City, by the Erie Railroad. HOWARD FLINTON, A. M. Studies—Classics, French, German and English branches. Parents desirous of sending their sons to a healthy locality, removed from city and village influences, and of having them thoroughly instructed, are invited to visit Cedarcroft. A carriage will be at the depot Tuesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train leaving Jersey City at 2:30 P. M. References—President of Columbia College, Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, and present patrons. See circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, or address the Principal, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Weod of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 19. $150 per term, of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 6th and 7th ave. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 61 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Jesse, Hoyt & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 202 Henry-st. Pupils for the ensuing school year will be received in the several departments of this institution on and after the 3d of September.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-OPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 76 Madison-av.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MAPLE HALL,—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $45 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MRS. A. COULAN'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 249 6th-av., corner of 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 476 Fredfe-st., Brooklyn.

MISS E. F. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 77 EAST 35th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860.

Gen. E. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NEW-YORK.

The ensuing term of this Institution will commence at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, the 3d October next, and continue until the middle of May thereafter.

The instruction will be conducted by
Prof. DWIGHT, in Municipal and Commercial Law;
Prof. LIEBER, in Political Science;
Prof. NAIRNE, in Ethics;
Prof. ORDRONNAUX, in Medical Jurisprudence.

Four prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded at the end of the term to the four students of greatest excellence who shall have attended all the Professors.

Terms, $75 in advance, admitting the students to all the Lectures and to the use of the Library, which has been much enlarged.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES KING, LL.D., at the College, 49th-st., to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned, members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 36TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MISS KENNEDY'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss Kennedy will also receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils, and will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants, if desired.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 42 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 16TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
AT UNION-SQUARE AND ON FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner 14th-st.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 4 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D.D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D.; Rev. John D. Smith, D.D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D.D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M.D., and John H. Griscom, M.D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D.,

Principal.

RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 37TH-ST.—W. H. DISBROW would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general, that his Academy will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 10. During the recess the establishment has undergone improvement and addition, to the accommodation of a greater number of horses. He has also increased and improved his stock of horses, and flatters himself that the coming season will be one of unexampled satisfaction to his patrons and himself. The hours of ladies will be as usual, daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 11 P. M. The evening school will commence the 1st of October.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof. EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institute.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, September 10. After September 1st, Mrs. Duren will be at home, and will be happy to receive and confer with parents and guardians relative to the reception of pupils for the coming Academical year.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL GIVE his personal attention to all pupils, old and young, who desire to excel in the art of penmanship. Lessons given at hours suiting the convenience of the pupil. Citizens and strangers will do well to embrace this present opportunity. New rooms, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 153 Pacific-st.

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counsellor.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 96 East 15th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 17. French classes from 9 to 11½ o'clock. English classes from 12 to 3. Pupils admitted for either department. The primary department carefully organized and superintended. For German very little extra charge.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institute. The juvenile department is always under the special care of Madame Lespinasse.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Lagre's, No. 426 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 194 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys, No. 806 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-TURE Manufactured and for sale by E. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10th.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept. 17.

MRS. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 298 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 456 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS

Respectfully informs his friends, and those parents who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 19 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., will commence its eleventh year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. A limited number of boarding pupils will be received, to whom the advantages of home education will be furnished.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.
No. 293 Clinton-st.,
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Experienced Teachers in each Department.
A. W. MCKEHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 10.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Classical and Commercial School, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. The object of this School being to afford to pupils an opportunity of acquiring in a short period of time, a practical knowledge of the modern languages, and to prepare them for business, the French, Spanish and German are daily taught by experienced teachers, and exclusively used by them in their respective classes. French is the language of the Institution. Commercial arithmetic and book-keeping are part of the regular studies, and subject to no extra charge. A gymnasium is attached to the establishment.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in Music, Drawing, Languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on Lectures, Concerts &c. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Mrs. R., No. 34 West 26th-st., N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 20. Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, opposite New-York; 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway, and No. 344 Pearl-st. Post-office address, "Englewood Institute, New-York City."

J. A. FOWLER,
REV. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 25 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 17. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

ELOCUTION.—THE SERVICES OF THE UNdersigned may be secured to teach Elocution in public and private schools of New-York, Brooklyn and the immediate vicinity. A liberal reduction from the usual tuition will be made to classes of teachers. A few students will be taught separately. J. MADISON WATSON, International Hotel, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—THE COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and Gymnasium, opposite City Hall, REV. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, commences its Fall Term on Monday, Sept. 3. Boys only. Number limited. Instruction and culture thorough, both of body and mind. For circulars or interview apply as above.

V. DE COURCELLE & J. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 262 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 17th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholars, at very low prices.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—FOR SALE —A good boarding and day school of sixty girls, on the Hudson River, near New-York. Terms, $350 cash. Possession given immediately. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, at Earl's Hotel, New-York, on the 1st and 5th days of September.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND LADY wish to give private lessons in the French language for $6 per quarter. $12 at residence. Private lessons on the piano by a French lady, pupil from the first masters from Paris, $8 per quarter. Address L. M., Bible House.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—At Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., New-York, for the Christian education of young ladies, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Address Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

TRINITY SCHOOL REOPENS ON MON-DAY, Sept. 10, at No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rector.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place.—This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 154 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS SPALDING'S SCHOOL, ELIZABETH, New-Jersey, will reopen Sept. 18, 1860.

TEACHERS.

A RESIDENT ASSISTANT WANTED.—Wanted, immediately, in a limited school near Philadelphia, an unmarried man, experienced in teaching and skilful in maintaining discipline. His whole time will be required, as he will have to take charge of the pupils in their hours of amusement, and to accompany them on Sunday to an Episcopal Church. A knowledge of Classics is not necessary; but an extensive and accurate acquaintance with Mathematics, and with the English branches usually taught in Classical Schools, is indispensable. He must write well, and a higher salary will be given to one who can teach drawing. Unexceptionable references required. Address B. C. M., West Haverford, Pennsylvania.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French, drawing, oil and water-color painting, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; the most unexceptionable references can be given. Address B. C. D., Box No. 2,819 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED FEMALE is desirous of making an engagement as governess for young children and to do sewing for them, or as housekeeper; she has several years' experience in the above situation; can give the best of reference. Call at or address, for one week, L. B., No. 28 Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE, COM-petent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher Mathematics and English branches, also in drawing, desires a situation as principal of a Seminary, or governess in a family. Satisfactory references given. Address, stating salary offered, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 302 Augusta, Maine.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion to give tuition in English branches and French; would prefer the management and instruction of an entire family of small children, in which capacity she has had ample experience; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, an engagement in this City to teach the higher English branches, rudiments of French, music and drawing, with thorough elocution. Diploma and testimonials, with references of the highest respectability. Address A. B., No. 17 6th-av.

AS GOVERNESS.—A DAILY GOVERNESS, experienced in tuition, and with best of references, wishes a few pupils to instruct in English and French, at their residence or at her own. Apply to GOVERNESS, No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A LADY of large experience and ability to teach French in a first-class boarding-school in the City; she must speak English readily, as well as French. Address H., Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, residing a short distance in the country, a resident governess; she must be fully competent to impart a thorough English education, French and music. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,129 Lower Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of Music and Painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists,
Wholesale Depôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE REASON WHY
THE STORE OF
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st., New-York,
is constantly
THRONGED WITH CUSTOMERS,
IS BECAUSE HE HAS
The Largest Stock of TEAS in the City.
The Largest Stock of COFFEE in the City.
The Largest Stock of WINE in the City.
The Largest Stock of FLOUR in the City.
The Largest Stock of SUGAR in the City.
The Largest Stock of PROVISIONS in the City.
Because he keeps the best quality of GOODS, and
Because he sells lower than any other house.

Mr. AGNEW has an immense cash capital at his command, which enables him to take advantage of the market at all times.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
UP-TOWN FAMILIES,
HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS,

And others, who purchase in large quantities, can effect a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent, by purchasing at the popular low prices for which the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE
Has such a world-wide renown.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.
Goods delivered free to all parts of the City.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, FROM THE PELham Farm.—For sale, Newtown Pippin refined cider vinegar, warranted pure; in hogsheads and barrels, for hotels, grocers, shippers, and the trade generally. M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 49 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS Cured in 24 hours, and all kinds of insects destroyed instantly by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; sent for 50. W. WESELLY, Agent, No. 62 Barclay-st.

MUSICAL.

IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. GUSTAV SATTER HAS REMOVED to No. 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., where he will remain till 1st of May, 1861. All communications in regard to concerts, lessons, and every matter concerning the art of music, must be addressed to the above named place, or to No. 33 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dr. SATTER will be at home every morning from 10 to 1 o'clock, to receive calls. None need apply for lessons but such as desire to receive a finishing and earnest instruction on the piano, and who will take their lessons at Mr. Satter's parlor, on the first floor, his many and varied occupations not allowing him to teach out of the house. Every convenience for ladies. House strictly private. Grand piano from Steinway & Son's, and piano from Lindeman & Son's, for use. Terms—$60 for 24 lessons, two a week; $40 for 12 lessons, one a week. Payment half in advance. For further particulars, apply as above.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. C. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—TO SOUTHERN FAMILIES.—A highly educated young lady, competent to teach the harp, piano and guitar, together with the higher branches of English and French, wishes to go South as music teacher to several families, or would give instruction to one family if preferred. Satisfactory references. Address C. G. B., Box No. 1,294 General Post-office, New-York.

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THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
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Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

MR. L. J. GILLILAND BEGS TO AN-NOUNCE that he gives lessons on the piano-forte. Letters and communications to be addressed to the care of Bruening, No. 701 Broadway, or Chickering & Sons, No. 694 Broadway, or to his residence, No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Jefferson-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

AS MUSICAL TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY having much experience and success in teaching the piano, is yet disengaged for a few pupils during the ensuing season; best of references given. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.

ACCORDEONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Quality orders filled. MILLETT'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

$200 FOR A SPLENDID ROUND CORNER 6½ octave piano, new, 1860; uncommon fine tone, with modern improvements, nearly new; also, a 6-octave melodeon. Can be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**BOARDMAN, GRAY

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE—EDWARD POPE HOUSE AND LOT, 37 BROADWAY.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, I have seized, and on TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, I shall sell at public auction, all the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 37 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 62 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 87 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 112 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 137 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 162 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 187 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 212 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 237 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 262 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 287 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 312 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 337 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 362 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 387 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 412 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 437 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 462 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 487 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 512 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 537 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 562 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 587 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 612 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 637 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 662 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 687 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 712 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 737 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 762 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 787 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 812 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 837 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right, title and interest which the said Edward Pope had on the 1st day of June, 1866, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Broadway, distant 862 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Broadway with the easterly side of Trinity Place; running thence northerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet; thence easterly parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Trinity Place 100 feet to the northerly side of Broadway; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. 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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SALARIES FOR ASSISTANT HEALTH WARDENS—STREET-CLEANING—THE TRICKS OF CONTRACTORS—BALANCES IN THE TREASURY—A DONATION.

The Board of Aldermen, after a brief vacation, met again at 3 P. M. yesterday. All the members and many spectators were present. Little of interest was transacted.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Assistant Health Wardens for services since the time of their appointment, at the rate of $3 a day, occasioned some debate.

Alderman OWENS moved that the resolution be laid on the table. This was lost, (11 to 4.)

Alderman OWENS said these Health Wardens had been appointed without authority, and they were not needed. The Commissioners of Health had arrogated to themselves the right to appoint these men at $3 a day. Those legally appointed were capable of performing all the duties. He hoped the resolution would not prevail. It was carried, nevertheless.

The contract for street-cleaning for five years with P. Lynch and others was read. It has been awaiting confirmation for three months.

Alderman GENET pronounced this contract one of the grossest swindles ever brought before the Board, and deprecated the action of the Courts in regard to it. That he might have an opportunity to vote against it, he moved that it be confirmed.

Alderman DARRAGH claimed that the swindling in this case consisted in the delaying so long to confirm it. He hoped that the citizens of New-York would be protected from a swindle by the confirmation of the contract.

Alderman OAKNELL declared that the specifications in the contract were defective. The contractors might neglect to clean the streets for a month, and would be liable to a penalty of only $50.

Alderman DARRAGH acknowledged that he had disapproved the specifications when drawn, but the Board had already sanctioned them, and he believed the contractors able and honest men. It would be better to let them proceed at $229,000 a year than to pay $400,000 as formerly.

Alderman BRADY said that there in the City Hall the contractors in question had cursed and sworn at him when he refused to vote to confirm their contract, and had threatened that they would "fix his flint" for him and defeat him at the next election. He had given them a good answer then and he was prepared now when the vote was taken to give them a good answer again. The gentleman from the Thirteenth Ward had been threatened also. Mighty men those contractors! There (pointing) was one of them. He had threatened him.

INFERNAL INFERNAL.—I deny the assertion. [Order!]

Alderman GENET here raised the point that the contract at this time was not in the hands of the Clerk, and on this ground, the President declared the debate out of order, and there the matter dropped.

The *mandamus* of the Supreme Court, requiring the Board to take action with regard to this contract before Sept. 10, was read. It was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation.

A communication was received from the Comptroller setting forth the balances of public money in the Treasury, Aug. 31, as follows:

City Treasury	$108,632 01
Sinking Fund (debt)	49,809 10
Sinking Fund (interest)	239,609 60
County Treasury	20,867 00
Total	$418,917 71

The report of the Committee on Ferries in favor of establishing a ferry from the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, N. R., to some point on the Jersey shore, was laid over.

The Comptroller transmitted a report of the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, from Jan. 1 to July 1. They were, altogether, $182,040 47.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in appointing a Committee of three to confer with the Mayor and Officers of the Seventh Regiment, with regard to the proper entertainment of the Corporation of the City of Washington, about to visit this City to present a Stand of Colors to the Regiment. The Committee consists of Aldermen BOOLE, RUSSELL and SMITH.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in donating $3,000 to the Childrens' Aid Society, and the Board adjourned to Friday, 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS TO THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—MORE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY TO BE EXTENDED TO DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, AND $1,500 ASKED FOR TO ENTERTAIN THEM.

The Board held their first regular meeting yesterday, after the recess, and were honored by the attendance of a large and evidently interested lobby.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. LENT was called to the Chair.

Several petitions for sewers, flagging, &c., were appropriately referred, as were a large number of resolutions of similar purport.

An invitation was received from the Seventh Regiment, to attend the review to be held on the 5th inst., on the occasion of receiving the stand of colors to be presented by the City of Washington to the Regiment. On the same day the Regiment will take possession of their new Armory.

In connection with this invitation, Councilman BAILEY offered a resolution to tender the hospitalities of the City to the Mayor and such of the Common Council of the City of Washington as may accompany him, which was adopted.

A communication was received from the Croton Board, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating the condition of the work of connecting the receiving and distributing reservoirs, now suspended by the action of the Mayor. It was ordered on file.

A resolution to pay the Assistant Health Wardens at the rate of $3 per day during the time they have been employed, they having been appointed by the Commissioners of Health. The payment of these men was opposed by Messrs. PINCKNEY and SHAW, on the ground, not only that they were appointed without authority, but that they were entirely useless, performing no duty whatever. It was laid over by consent.

The actual opening of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth-street to Harlem River, was ordered to be proceeded with at once.

Pier No. 56, East River, was ordered repaired, and $1,500 appropriated therefor, the same to be done without contract.

The Board of Aldermen refused to concur in a resolution passed by this Board, directing a suspension of the work of laying the new pipes in the Fourth-avenue, and the paper was returned non-concurred in.

Mr. Decker thought the action of the Board very inconsistent. At one meeting they authorized the work to be done by day's work; at another they rescinded their former action and suspended the work. The interests of the City were suffering from such a course, and he asked for an explanation. After some discussion, the Board, by a vote of 9 to 10, seceded from their action. At a subsequent period of the meeting a reconsideration of the vote was moved and carried.

A motion of Councilman HEGAN that the Board adhere to its action was lost for want of a constitutional vote—only 11 being in favor, while 13 were required, as decided by the Chair. Motions and counter motions followed, the end of which was that the last vote was reconsidered, and the whole matter was laid over. At this period it was discovered that the Chair had made a wrong decision in stating that 13 votes were necessary, and the paper was again taken from the table, and the Board adhered to its former action by a vote of 12 in the affirmative.

An appropriation of $1,500 was asked for the entertainment of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Washington, but it was laid over under the rule. Messrs. BAILEY, ROLLWAGEN and PINCKNEY were appointed a Committee under the previous motion to receive the visitors.

A motion to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Street Improvements from $2,000 to $3,000, to take effect from January, 1860, was lost by a vote of 6 to 13. Adjourned to Thursday at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

RESIGNATIONS—HOUSE OF DETENTION, &C.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the resignation of Patrolman BUTTERFIELD, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was accepted, and a report from the Superintendent of the House of Detention for Witnesses, showing that the current expenses of the establishment for the past month amounted to $389 50, was received. Sergeant LORD, among his other sanitary recommendations, urged that a family, consisting of Bringer TRACY, her two sons, nineteen pigs, two horses, three goats and two dogs, who lived harmoniously at No. 323 West Twenty-eighth-street, should be broken up, and their domicil receive a visit from the scavengers. The recommendation was adopted and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A DUMPING-GROUND REINSTATED IN FAVOR.

The Board of Health had a long and stormy meeting yesterday, with closed doors. One of their acts, however, leaked out, and for that the residents in the vicinity of First-avenue, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, as well as others much further West, will feel boundlessly grateful. During the Summer the dumping-ground extending along the First-avenue for the distance of the four blocks above-named, and down to the East River was so loudly complained of as a nuisance, even by parties in Lexington-avenue, that the Board passed a resolution directing that the space thus occupied should not be longer used for such purposes. Yesterday, however, the matter came up again on the petition of the parties who have heretofore used that space for a dumping-ground, and after a stormy debate, the former resolution was rescinded, and the residents in that vicinity will have the full benefit of it.

MEETING OF THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS

YELLOW-FEVER CASES.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday afternoon, at the Mayor's Office. Dr. GUNN, the Health-Officer, reported the arrival of three vessels having seven cases of yellow fever on board, two vessels from Cienfuegos, and the other from Sagua la Grande. The infected vessels were ordered to be detained at the lower anchorage. The sick had already been transferred to the Floating Hospital. The above-mentioned are reported [illegible] ports healthy at the present time. Few cases, as yet, had made their appearance at Havana, and as late as the 25th of August, no case had been reported at New-Orleans. There were previously four cases of yellow fever on board the *Falcon*, all of which were reported as convalescing. These and which were the only vessels in the Lower [illegible] three late arrivals are five or six at the upper anchorage, and only some five for one week. The Board adjourned

THE CROTON WATER BOARD.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. CRAVEN AND TAPPAN.

Alderman GENET, yesterday, notified Messrs. Craven and Tappen, verbally, that the Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against them by the Mayor, would meet on Monday next at 2 P. M. These gentlemen are anxious to meet the charges, and received the announcement of a speedy investigation with pleasure.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GERMAN FESTIVALS.—Amongst the various German Festivals which took place yesterday, the following three were the most prominent: The first in rank was the Summernights Festival of the German Liederkranz, at Conrad's Yorkville Park. The Park and the spacious platform in front of the hotel were decorated and illuminated. There was a concert, both of vocal and instrumental music, fireworks and various other amusements. In the morning the Social Reformers turned out in great numbers, together with their wives and children, numbering about 7,000 or 8,000, to participate in the festival arranged for the presentation of a new banner, handsomely embroidered by Mrs. FRANCES KLEIN. The banner represents on one side the Goddess of Liberty, with the inscriptions, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," and below, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" On the other side is represented an eagle holding the American shield, surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves, with the inscription, "Presented to the Social Reformers by the Ladies, Sept. 3, 1860." The presentation was accompanied by speeches by the ladies presenting the banner, and the gentlemen receiving the same. The oration of the day was delivered by Mr. ROMMEL. The third festival was at Landmann's Hamilton Park, for the benefit of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and was also largely attended.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WIFE.—A letter was received yesterday morning by the Superintendent of Police, from JOHN HEALEY, of Detroit, Michigan, inquiring about his wife FANNY. HEALEY stated that he and his spouse arrived in this City three weeks ago, from Liverpool, and while he went to purchase tickets for the West she disappeared. Hoping that she had departed for their proposed destination, he proceeded on his journey, but learned, on his arrival at Detroit, that nothing had been seen of her. After a thorough but ineffectual search, the husband has been forced to the conclusion that some harm has befallen his wife, or that she has eloped.

HOME AGAIN.—Probably there was more travel yesterday on the railroad and steamboat lines that meet at New-York than on any other day of the year. Commonly Sept. 1 is the day fixed for the return of each rusticating New-Yorker; but, the month commencing this year with the last day of the week, most deferred their journey homeward until Monday, that their Sabbath might be spent in the country. Our citizens leave town in Summer gradually; the exodus commences as early as May, and continues far into August. But they come back in flocks, and in a week the recently deserted City will be thronged again.

SAILOR MISSIONARIES.—A meeting of the American Baptist Mariners' Society was held at the Laight-street Baptist Church on Sunday evening, at which several sailors spoke, narrating their experiences and the history of their conversion. The audience was also addressed by Rev. Mr. HALL, the pastor of the Laight-street Church, who characterized sailors as the best missionaries in the world, since they spread the Gospel over all parts of the earth. He also stated that the Baptist Mariners' Society had more missionaries in their employ than all the Baptist and Methodist Churches in this State.

A MYSTERIOUS ORDER.—Last evening an order was issued by General-Superintendent KENNEDY, directing the several Captains of Police throughout the City to muster their entire commands, excepting the force on post, at the respective Stations, at 11 o'clock A. M., *in plain clothes*, to await further orders by telegraph. The singularity of the order occasioned a great deal of comment and wild surmise, but no satisfactory solution of its meaning was ascertained.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—JOHN DOWDELL, an Irishman, 36 years of age, was killed on Sunday night, in Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, in consequence of having been run over by a train of the Hudson River Railroad. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, when it was shown that the deceased had lain down upon the track and fallen asleep. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SAD DEATH OF A CHILD.—CHRISTINE STROBEL, a girl six years of age, residing with her parents in Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue, was fatally burned on Sunday night, in consequence of her clothes having ignited from a furnace of blazing charcoal, near which she was playing. She died soon after the accident befell her. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest, which resulted in the usual verdict.

THE PROVIDENCE LIGHT INFANTRY.—This company, which is one of the oldest in the country, and numbers upwards of one hundred members, will arrive in this City on Friday morning *en route* for Cleveland, Ohio, whither they go as the escort of Governor SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Perry Monument on the 10th inst.

FIRE IN A FLOUR AND FEED STORE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the flour and feed store, corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-street, occupied by VALENTINE & SENIOR. It was soon extinguished. Loss estimated at $100; insured for $1,000 in a City company.

Reopening of the Public Schools.

The Public Schools of the City were reopened yesterday, after a vacation of five weeks, and a large proportion of them presented a full attendance. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards showed less than the average number of scholars, many of the children of these localities not having yet returned from their rural excursions. During the vacation just closed, the various school buildings have undergone thorough repairs, while several have been enlarged. For this purpose, various appropriations have been made by the Board of Education, amounting in the total to $37,339. Several new buildings are also in course of erection at various points of the City, for which appropriations have been made amounting to $154,000. Among these, that in course of erection for Ward School No. 14, located on East Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, deserves notice, in view of its peculiar structure as a model school building. It will be the largest school building in the City, and is to be fitted up with all modern improvements, the total cost of which will be $54,000. It will be "fire proof," having floors of cast-iron beams, filled in with brick arches and concealed. It was commenced a year ago, and will be ready for use in May next. The following school buildings have undergone repairing, painting, &c., and were opened yesterday:

Ward.	No.	Amount of appropriation.
7. Ward School	12	$1,827
8. Ward School	8	600
8. Primary School	6	1,735
10. Ward School	42	11,000
13. Ward School	4	1,085
14. Ward School	5	560
14. Ward School	30	500
15. Ward School	47	760
16. Ward School	45	200
16. Colored School	1	300
16. Primary School	10	900
20. Ward School	48	1,217
Total		$20,684

Alterations and additions are being made to the following school buildings:

Ward.	Class.	No.	Am'nt of Appro'n.
12.	Ward School	46	$3,655
22.	Ward School	28	13,000
Total			$16,655

New buildings are in course of erection for the following schools:

Ward.	Class.	No.	Am'nt of Appro'n.
4.	Primary School	—	$20,000
9.	Ward School	3	40,000
19.	Ward School	53	40,000
21.	Ward School	14	54,000
Total			$154,000

A majority of the private schools do not open until the middle of the month, as likewise most of the City colleges.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventh Regiment.

It is expected that there will be a very large gathering of the people and considerable display, on Wednesday next, on the occasion of the presentation of a stand of colors to the Seventh Regiment by the City of Washington. The Mayor of Washington has designated the Committee to be entrusted with the presentation, and they have all accepted, and have already engaged rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they will arrive on Wednesday. The colors are described as very beautiful. On one of them the following is inscribed in gold enameled letters:

"Presented by the Corporation of the City of Washington, D. C., to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York, 1860."

In each corner of this side are appropriate devices inclosed in enameled frames. The other side is of blue ground, in the centre of which is an image of WASHINGTON on a horse, and encircled by a gold enameled frame surmounted with a wreath inclosing the national symbols, flags, &c.

The other flag is simply the stars and stripes, hung from a plain staff, surmounted by an eagle like the other. Down one of the white stripes on either side appear the words: Seventh Regiment.

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee:

On the part of the Board of Aldermen: Messrs. Wm. T. Dove, Thomas J. Fisher, Wm. H. Ward.

On the part of the Board of Common Council: Messrs. Grafton Powell, Thomas F. Morgan, C. S. Jones, Charles Wilson.

On the part of the citizens: Messrs. Robert Ould, Wm. B. Todd, Dr. J. B. Blake, Jos. H. Bradley, Gen. P. Force, John Savage, James S. Holland, Marshal Brown, J. F. Coyle, J. D. Hoover, Wm. H. Gunnell, W. E. Spalding, C. W. Boteler, Jr., J. F. Halliday, Edward Hall, R. W. Carter, L. J. Middleton, J. F. Ennis, M. W. Galt and Wm. Morgan.

City Mortality—Sanitary Report.

The City Inspector, in his report of deaths for the past week, says there were 524 deaths in the City for the week ending Sept. 1, viz: 86 men, 81 women, 193 boys, and 164 girls; being a decrease of 25 on the corresponding week, and less 57 than during the corresponding week in 1859. Of the number 320 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases were: apoplexy, 6; cholera infantum, 103; congestion of brain, 8; infantile convulsions, 37; cancer, 5; consumption, 56; dropsy, 8; do. in head, 24; diarrhœa, 27; diphtheritis, 8; scarlet fever, 31; do., typhus, 6; disease of heart, 7; inflammation of bowels, 5; do. brain, 7; do. heart, 4; do. lungs, 5; marasmus, infantile, 43; measles, 5; small-pox, 6; teething, 7; casualties, 8; drowned, 7; old age, 10; premature birth, 8. Nativity—United States, 391; Ireland, 73; Germany, 36; England, 13; Scotland, 3; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; Unknown, 6. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection reports as follows for the week ending Sept. 1:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints, 160; notices served, 169; abatements under notice, 227; sinks and water-closets cleansed, 259; loads of night soil removed from the City, 880; dead horses, 39; dead cows, 8; dead dogs, cats, and small animals, 462; barrels of offal, 3,569.

UNSOUND AND DISEASED MEATS, FISH, &C., SEIZED AND REMOVED FROM THE CITY.

Beef—Number of lbs.	1,850	Poultry, lbs.	375
Veal, lbs.	742	Other meats, lbs.	12,400
Fish, lbs.	2,200		

STREET CLEANING.

Laborers employed, 270; carts, 296; loads of ashes and garbage removed, 8,569; loads of street dirt, &c., removed, 5,990.

Amount earned by sweepers	$1,616 25
Amount earned by dirt cartmen	1,361 58
Amount earned by ash cartmen	1,945 22
Total amount	$4,923 05

Important Arrest by the Detective Police.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, AND RECOVERY OF $50,000 OF THE STOLEN FUNDS.

Detectives Elder and McCord yesterday morning secured the arrest of a Prussian, known as J. F. de l'Arc, *alias* Newman or Nieman, but whose real name is Ludovic Joachim Julius Tode, on a charge of being a fugitive from St. Petersburg, Russia, where he is alleged to have embezzled, in the month of August, 1859, the sum of $55,000 from an English firm, by whom he was employed as confidential clerk.

From information imparted to the Police by the firm which is said to have been victimized, it appeared that the accused had been commissioned to sell a vessel for his employers, and he effected the sale in St. Petersburgh for $55,000. In place of forwarding the money to England, he took passage for this country, bringing it with him, and reached Boston in September, 1859. As soon as his flight became known, an accurate description of his personal appearance, together with a portrait of the fugitive, was forwarded to the Police of the principal cities of the United States, to aid them in securing his apprehension; while an incentive to unusual exertion on the part of the officers was offered in a promise of $2,500 reward for the recovery of the whole of the money, which consisted mainly of Russian Bank-notes, and the balance in Imperials and gold and silver roubles.

Both the Detective and Independent Police have consequently been on the alert to arrest the fugitive, but not until yesterday morning were their efforts crowned with success. The fortunate officers who took the prisoner into custody recently learned from a foreign exchange broker that a Prussian gentleman, corresponding in appearance to the object of their search, had lately transacted considerable business with him in the exchange of Russian notes for an equivalent in American currency. The information gave fresh impetus to the vigilance of the officers, and yesterday morning as they were passing down Broadway they observed Tode gazing at the articles displayed in a shop window. Immediately he was arrested and conducted to Police head-quarters. On searching his boarding place the officers found a package of Russian bank notes, each of which is equivalent to about $80, and the aggregate value of which amounts to $50,000. The money was seized, and is held by the authorities pending further action in the case.

Tode is apparently about twenty-six years of age. He refuses to make any statement in relation to the crime with which he is charged, contenting himself with the assertion that the officers have mistaken their man. The year that he has passed in this country has been spent in visiting the principal cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and his health not having been good, his habits have been quiet and unostentatious. A considerable portion of his time he lived in Northampton, Mass., where he was under the treatment of a physician; and recently he spent a few weeks at Saratoga, and still later was stopping at the Tremont Hotel, Long Branch. The books of the principal hotels of this City show that he has been a frequent visitor here.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A BOLD BURGLAR.

Stewart Prime, a young carpenter, residing in the tenement-house No. 159 West Thirty-first-street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY on three complaints of burglary, preferred by Joseph W. Freeman, George W. Koch and Simon L. Woodman, all of whom occupied apartments in the same premises with the accused. It appeared from the affidavit of Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, that the prisoner was observed by him to leave the house in question with a bundle under his arm, and, suspecting that it had not come honestly into his possession, he determined to follow and learn what disposition would be made of it. Prime took the package, which proved to be several numbers of a serial publication, entitled the *Life of Washington*, to the store No. 27 Beekman-street, and offered it for sale, but failing to obtain a purchaser there, he went to No. 109 Nassau-street, and endeavored to dispose of the books for $2. At this stage, Irving took him into custody on suspicion, and upon searching him, found several pawn-tickets, which represented property that was subsequently identified as having been stolen from the complainants. Prime confessed to the officer that he had taken advantage of his familiarity with the apartments of his fellow tenants to commit the burglaries, which were effected by the aid of skeleton keys, and also gave information which led to the recovery of the articles which had not been pawned. In addition to the publications belonging to Mr. Freeman, which were found in possession of the prisoner at the time of his arrest, a gold watch, valued at $50, was also taken from him, while the aggregate value of the articles stolen from Messrs. Koch & Woodman amounted to $41.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CASE.

The examination in this case was resumed yesterday. Mr. Plutarcho Gonzales, one of the parties who had made an advance of $1,000 to Mr. Pedrajas, was re-examined. He stated that he made the advance on invoices that were presented to him amounting to $6,150, said invoices being for valuable China shawls and a carriage, which were consigned to his correspondent at Havana. He saw one of the shawls, which was exhibited to him as a sample. The shawl was worth about $60, in Cuba. The carriage he did not see, as it was shipped. He had formerly transacted business with Pedrajas, and made him advances, and the result in each case had proved satisfactory. He had got the consignment insured in the Great Western Insurance Company, and, after the vessel was lost, had requested the Company to settle. They declined until they had seen the invoices. He then applied to Pedrajas for them, and they were received and delivered to the Insurance Company. He had insured the consignment for $6,150 on the account of his firm and on that of the consignor. The case was here adjourned until Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

AN UNNATURAL PARENT.

An Irish woman named Mary Fowler, residing in one of the frame tenement houses, known as "Lovers' Row," located in Forty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was apprehended on Sunday afternoon by Officer Kelly, of the Twenty-second Ward, for having committed an outrageous assault upon her two little boys, aged respectively 8 and 3 years. The children had done something to offend their parent, who was grossly intoxicated at the time, and in a fit of ungovernable anger she took a knife and cut the elder boy about his face and arms, while the younger child was the recipient of a black eye and several severe bruises at her hands. The wretch was still belaboring her offspring when the officer came up, and doubtless would have murdered them had he not interposed. Yesterday morning she was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who sentenced her to ten days' imprisonment.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Yesterday morning, Sergeant Burden and another officer, of the Eighteenth Precinct, observed four young men in the act of forcing an entrance into the porter-house, kept by Michael Gannon, at No. 324 First-avenue. The policemen procured assistance and laid a plan, which resulted in the arrest of the roguish quartette. The prisoners gave the names of John Cahill, Daniel Cregan, James Berryman, and Patrick Callahan, and having been taken before Justice CONNOLLY, they were committed for trial.

PRIZE-FIGHT—A PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

On Sunday afternoon a number of youngsters met by appointment on the Bloomingdale Road, in the vicinity of Seventy-fifth-street, for the purpose of having a ring-fight which had been agreed upon between two of the party. The anticipated sport was spoiled, however, by Officer Drake, of the Twenty-second Ward, who, having been apprised of the movements of the rowdies, started in pursuit of them. At sight of the policeman they fled, but being a man of sound wind and long legs, he outstripped two of the fugitives, and took them prisoners. Yesterday morning they were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, to whom they gave the names of Michael Kiernan and Nicholas Kenney. The former, being one of the reputed principals in the encounter, was committed for trial, but Kenney was discharged.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

Early yesterday morning, two men, named George H. Vought and John Cain, employed on the sloop *Sampson Dale*, lying at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, N. R., who had been spending the night in a carousal, quarreled, and commenced to fight. During the progress of the encounter, it is alleged that Vought drew his sheath-knife, and thrust it into the abdomen of his antagonist, causing a wound from which the intestines protruded. Officers Whitmore and Vohlinger, of the Twenty-second Ward, were attracted to the scene of the affray by the noise which the combatants made, and Vought was taken into custody. Cain was conveyed to the Station-house, where his wound was dressed, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. His injury will probably prove fatal.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE RECENT ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE PENITENTIARY—SURROGATE'S STATEMENT.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening in the County Jail, when considerable routine business was disposed of, as well as other business of more general interest. The matter pertaining to a County Court House was called up, and made the special order for consideration at the next meeting. In the meantime the duty is devolved upon a special committee to report at the same meeting as to the condition of the property purchased by the county several years ago on Vanderbilt-avenue, for a site for a Court House.

The Committee on Jurors was directed to prepare the list of Grand Jurors for the ensuing year, and a report was submitted, showing that the interest on the money left by the late AUGUSTUS GRAHAM to purchase books for the Lunatic Asylum, had been duly appropriated. The Penitentiary Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Keeper of the Penitentiary, relative to the recent escape of prisoners from their keepers, reported that from testimony given under oath, of the Deputy Keepers in the prison at the time the prisoners escaped, it appears the keepers were placed in positions best adapted to guard the prisoners; that they were instructed not to leave their posts; that they were positive that their guns were loaded, and that every facility was given to them for the strict performance of their duty; that the old keepers had not been there on that day, and there is no reason to think that the principal keeper knew of or had anything to do with the escape of the prisoners. They also assert that when the dinner wagon arrived, WILLIAM M. BROWN, whose post was at the entrance of the trench, left it, and that in three or four minutes afterwards the prisoners bolted, and made a rush for the gate, and some nine or ten of them got through before they could be stopped, and only one could be secured. The Committee, upon the evidence, instructed the Keeper to discharge WM. M. BROWN, and appoint OLIVER B. STRICKLAND in his place. The report of the Committee was adopted.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—JOHN KLUTZE, a resident of New-York City, visited Williamsburgh Sunday night, and while there attempted to kill HENRY KLINE by striking him on the head with the butt of a musket. Officer BUNCE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the accused, and in doing so had to defend himself against a knife which the prisoner threatened to thrust into him. Justice WALTER held the accused for examination.

The Committee on Account of the County Treasurer reported the Trust Fund, amounting to $136,489 94, safely deposited and appropriated as follows:

With the New-York Life and Trust Company	$49,641 49
With Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	7,255 58
With Central Bank, Brooklyn	1,702 10
With Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn	631 18
With Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,359 11
With Williamsburgh Savings Bank	209 30
With Manhattan Company, New-York	159 59
On bond and mortgage	75,517 51

The communication was placed on file.

A communication was received from the County Surrogate, showing the receipts of that department for the last year to have been $4,478 20

With Treasurer at beginning of year	98 90
In hands of Surrogate	477 77
Total	$5,051 87
Expenses:	
Salary	$2,500 00
Other expenses	1,795 27
On hand	605 70
In Treasury	150 90—$5,051 87

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in October.

EXPLOSION.—An explosion occurred in the kerosene oil factory of H. O. JONES & Co., Kent-avenue, near the foot of Rush-street, Sunday evening, caused by the leakage of some of the pipes through which the liquid passed in the process of manufacture. The whole rear portion of the building was blown down—the explosion and the fire that ensued doing damage to the extent of about $2,500. Had not the firemen been promptly on the spot, an extensive conflagration must have been the result of this explosion. The loss of the proprietors is wholly covered by insurance in the Fulton Insurance Company, of New-York, and Atlantic Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—WILLIAM QUICK was arrested yesterday and committed for examination, on a charge of attempting to set fire to tenement house No. 334 Columbia-street. At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer POWERS, of the Third Precinct Police, saw smoke issuing from the above premises, and entered the building. In the hallway he found the accused watching a fire he had just kindled upon the floor.

ROBBERY AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A man named JAMES DUNN, on Sunday morning, attempted to steal a boat from the United States Receiving-ship *North Carolina*. He was seen by an officer, pursued and captured, but not until after he had attempted to make his escape by swimming. He was taken to New-York for trial.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—The body of a male child was found yesterday, in a vacant lot near North Tenth and Fifth streets. There is strong presumptive evidence that the child died from strangulation. Coroner MURPHY will investigate the case.

Points of Etymology in Worcester's Dictionary—Reply to Criticisms.

Some days ago an article appeared in the *World*, and has since been copied into the columns of several papers, purporting to be a European criticism of certain etymologies in *Worcester's Dictionary*. The *anonymous* writer of this *may be* a European, for there can be found Europeans as well as Americans who would write such an article. We strongly suspect, from the tone of the piece, and from his evident want of a real knowledge of the subject he is struggling with, that the writer is some nameless literary hack hired to make this ferocious assault. Certainly no scholar would have written such an article.

Below is a list of all the words tilted at by this Don Quixote, with their etymologies as they are given in the four principal dictionaries of the English language. Any one who is able to read can see whose etymologies are the most satisfactory.

Dr. WORCESTER does not show so great a superiority in the etymologies of the words in this list as in most other cases; but even in these words selected by a desperate opponent, with an opponent's privilege of choosing his place of attack, Dr. WORCESTER'S Dictionary is decidedly and unquestionably the most accurate and complete of the four here compared.

WORCESTER.

GROWER [A. S. *agrisan.*]
GRATULATION [L. *gratulatio*; Sp. *gratulacion.*]
GRATULATORY [L. *gratulatorius*; Sp. *gratulatorio.*]
GRAVITY [L. *gravitas, gravis*, heavy; It. *gravità*; Sp. *gravidad*; Fr. *gravité.*]
GRASP [It. *grappare*; Low Ger. *grapsen*; Ger. *greifen.*]
GRAY [A. S. *grag*; Dut. *graauw*; Ger. *grau*; Dan. *graa*; Sw. *gra*; It. *grigio*; Fr. *gris*; Gr. *graios.*]
GREASE [Gr. *grasis*, ointment; It. *grasso*; Sp. *grasa*; Fr. *graisse*; Gael, *creis.*

WEBSTER.

GROWER (Sax. *Agrisen.*)
GRATULATION [L. *gratulatio.*]
GRATULATORY [L. *gratulatio.*]
GRAVITY [Fr. *gravité*; Sp. *gravidad*; L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.]
GRASP [It. *grasspere*, a word nowhere existing.
GRAY (Sax. *grig, grag*; G. *grau*; D. *graauw*; Dan. *graae*; Sw. *gra*; It. *grigio*; Fr. *gre.* This is probably *Graicos, Graecus, Greek, Grais*, the name given to the Greeks on account of their fair complexions compared with the Asiatics and Africans.]
GREASE [Fr. *graisse*; It. *grasso*; Sp. *grasa*, grease; Port. *graxa.*

JOHNSON.

GROWER. Not inserted.
GRATULATION [Gratulatio, Lat.]
GRATULATORY [From *gratulate.*]
GRAVITY [*Gravitas*, L.; *gravité*, Fr.]
GRASP [*Grasspere*, It.)—a word not to be found.
GRAY [*Grag*, Sax.; *grau*, Dan.; *graw*, Ger. and Dut.
GREASE [*Graisse*, Fr.]

RICHARDSON.

GROWER. Not inserted.
GRATULATION
GRATULATORY } Lat. *gratulari, gratulatus.*
GRAVITY [Fr., It. and Sp. *grave*; Lat. *gravis*, heavy.]
GRASP [Goth. *greipan*; A. S. *gripan.*]
GRAY [A. S. *grag*; Dut. *graauw*; Ger. *grau*; Sw. *grae*; Fr. *gris*; It. *grigio.*]
GREASE [Fr. *graisse*; It. *grasso*, from the Lat. *crassus.*

Dr. WEBSTER remarks in the etymology of the word *gray*, that "This is probably *Graicos—Graecus, Greek*, &c." If this is so, then the Greeks took their name from some word signifying *gray*, from *graios*, old, gray, we suppose, and then our English word *gray* was derived from this derivative *Graicos*, Greek, all of which is very absurd. Why bring in the Greeks at all? Our word *post*, a stick of timber, is the Latin *positus*, something placed, and *positive* is from the same *positus*, but is *post* derived from *positive?* So much, admitting his etymon of *Graicus* to be correct. But the Truth is, the Gr. *graios*, old, gray, has no relation or connection with the word from which Greek and Graicus are derived. The etymology of the latter Dr. WEBSTER says "cannot be ascertained of the former may be derived from the noun *geiros*, [illegible] of advanced age, and—if you will chase the word into Noah's ark—you may perhaps go another step backward, and say the Sanscrit root is *jri*, to become old.

Such or similar blunders are to be found on every page of *Webster's Dictionary*, and they justly merit the declaration of RICHARD GARNETT, of the British Museum, that "In nineteen cases out of twenty his (WEBSTER'S) explanations are founded on a mere *petitio principii*, and frequently they are too ludicrous to deserve a serious refutation." Having given some examples, Mr. GARNETT continues: "These specimens may make us thankful that the Doctor's *Synopsis of the Principal Uncompounded Words in Twenty Languages* is not published and perhaps never will be. It would certainly be a formidable addition to the mass of etymological trash already before the world." Nor is the opinion of the principal scholars in England as expressed in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, viz., "Its (Webster's Dictionary) etymological portion, however, is more ingenious and showy than really learned and profound." Nor the statement of GEO. P. MARSH, perhaps the best authority we have in America on this subject, that "a very little examination of his (WEBSTER'S) dictionary will satisfy any scholar who is acquainted with a few languages and their actual movement in literature and in speech, that as an etymological guide, WEBSTER'S system, as understood and applied by himself, is of no theoretical or practical value whatever,"—at all different from the deliberate opinion and statement of this distinguished philologist. L. J. C.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

This certifies that my wife was afflicted with prolapsus and irregularities and weakness for a long time. She was attended by the best doctors in this section, who all said they could cure her easily; but she grew worse. Hearing the Graefenberg Uterine Cuthoticon highly recommended, I tried it, and to my surprise and great joy it cured her. She is now heavier and better than ever in her life. My education prejudiced me against all advertised remedies, or I should have tried it sooner; but I cannot withhold this testimony, for it is due in justice to what I must believe the best medicine in the world for all diseases of women. T. E. ATKINSON.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., July 8, 1860.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, inflammation, local derangement of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles